ALABAMA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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ALABAMA COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS
REV.ROBERT HUGHES,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.,
AS AN ORGANIZATION OF
A SMALL GROUP OF WHITES
AND NEGROES WHO, FOR
SEVERAL YEARS HAVE BEEN
PREACHING FULL RACIAL
INTEGRATION ON ALL LEVELS
IN ALL AREAS OF THE
CHURCH.

. . . . .

NEWS p.1.
Birmingham,Ala.
Tues. 5-26-59

WHITE BOY DROWNED TRYING TO SAVE NEGRO FROM DITCH

PARKIN, Ark. (AP)—A white boy drowned Sunday while trying to rescue a floundering Negro youth.

Dead is Walter Edward Holmes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shelley Harris. He was swimming near five Negro youths in a water-filled ditch on a nearby plantation, police said.

Officers said two of the Negroes were trying to help Joe Duckett, 14, swim across the ditch when Duckett began to go under. The Holmes boy leaped to his aid but drowned. Another Negro, Odell Worthem, 12, tried to save both but failed.

Duckett was brought to safety.

White Boy Drowns Trying To Aid Negro

PARKIN, Ark., Aug. 3—A white boy drowned yesterday while trying to rescue a floundering Negro youth.

Dead is Walter Edward Holmes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shelley Harris. He was swimming near five Negro youths in a ditch on a plantation, police said, two of the Negroes were trying to help Joe Duckett, 14, swim across the ditch when Duckett began to go under. The Holmes boy leaped to his aid but drowned. Another Negro, Odell Worthem, 12, tried to save both, but failed. Duckett was brought to safety.

Brotherhood Award To Dr Ralph Bunche

NEW YORK (Special) — The annual Brotherhood Award of the Men's Club of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun has been awarded to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary for special political affairs in the United Nations.

Dr. Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, received the honor Saturday, in form of a scroll for "notable services for the improvement of brotherhood, goodwill and understanding among the members of various faiths and races in the community."

President Eisenhower was among persons sending congratulatory messages. Others, who came forward with praise were New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Mrs Franklin D Roosevelt aad Arthur Springarn, president of the NAACP.

"There is no question," said Dr Bunche in accepting the award from the Rev Dr. William Berkowitz, "but that relations between Jews and Negroes are today better than they have ever been and always improving. But there is still much to be done.

"Our nation has become the greatest and most powerful in the world with an ideal of brotherly love among our people but with the barest minimum of it in practice.

"People- nationally and internationally- must bring themselves to be understaiding to selves to be understanding enough to live in relative harmony and respect with one another, or the prospct for domestic order and internation al peace will be anything but bright.

POITIER WINS AWARD FOR BROTHERHOOD

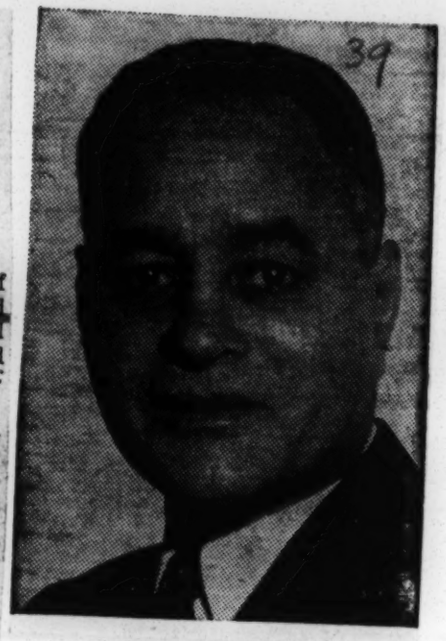
CHICAGO — (ANP) — One of the highest national brotherhood awards given by the National Conference of Christians and Jews was presented here Thursday.

In Chicago for his role in "A Raisin in the Sun" at the Blackstone Theatre, Sydney Poitier accepted a National Brotherhood Media Award for the motion picture, "The Defiant Ones," as an "Outstanding Contribution to the cause of brotherhood."

The presentation was a highlight of NCCJ's awards ceremony in the City Hall Council Chamber, where 22 Chicagoans received James M. Yard Brotherhood Awards as "good neighbors for brotherhood."

David Wolfenstein, NCCJ board member and president of Balaban Katz, at whose theatre the film had its world premiere last summer, made the presentation on behalf of the National Conference.

Poitier's Chicago engagement in "A Raisin in the Sun" enabled NCCJ to cite "The Defiant Ones"



DR. BUNCHE

Dr. Bunche to Receive 1959 Brotherh'd Award

New York—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, under secretary for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations and 1950 Nobel Peace Prize Winner, will receive the 13th annual Brotherhood Award given by the Men's club of 134-year-old Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun in New York City.

The presentation of a Scroll will be made by Associate Rabbi William Berkowitb at an inter-faith and interracial service in the historic synagogue at 257 West 88th street on Saturday morning, February 21, at 10:45 a.m. to mark the observance of Brotherhood Week.

Food Festival To Mark NCNW's Brotherhood Week

WASHINGTON, D. C. —People of various races and faiths will break bread together in Washington, D. C. February 23 at the National Council of Negro Women's Brotherhood Food Festival, to be held at the Burlington Hotel from noon to 7 p.m.

Representing NCNW's annual observance of Brotherhood Week, the Festival is expected to draw about 30 participating organizations of different races and faiths, each sponsoring a table laden with favorite foods of their respective leaders and personalities.

THE FESTIVAL will be marked with special programs held at two - hour intervals, among which will be a report by NCNW President Dorothy I. Height on her recent South American Town Meeting" tour.

Prominent women leaders from Washington's diplomatic corps, from colleges, and such organizations as the National Conference of Christians and Jews will pour tea at a fellowship tea to be held during the Festival.

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THEMED Creative Symbols of Brotherhood," the Festival will feature in addition to the foods the sale of a variety of aprons displayed from a special apron bar. Other features include assorted items amassed for a "white elephant sale," and a jewelry mart containing jewelry contributed by prominent women of all faiths and races.

Also on sale will be the historical cookbook of the American Negro, containing time-honored recipes with accompanying historical sketches of famous Negro individuals and events commemorated by the recipes. It was compiled and edited by Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman of Boston, chairman of NCNW's Archives and Museum Department.

Among the participating organizations in the Festival are the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Cosmetologist's Guild, the Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty School, the Continental Society, the Howard University Women's Club and NCNW's Washington Junior Council.

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INCLUDED also are the Pigskin Club, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Omega Wives, Housewives League, Pracical Nurses Alumni Association, Woodridge Green Thumb Garden Club, Entre Amis, Christian Endeavor Union and Phi Delta Kappa Sorority.

Others are Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Women's Auxiliary of the National Dental Association, NCNW's Washington Metropolitan Council and the Teen Club.

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AMONG THE embassies participating will be the Embassy of Liberia.

General chairman of the Festival is Mrs. Aliene C. Ewell and Mrs. Mildred Carr. co - chairman.

Segregation 'greatest moral issue of our times'—Case

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

NEWARK

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.) speaking at a Brotherhood Week mass meeting here Sunday night, called the segregation crisis "the greatest moral issue of our times."

New Jersey's senior senator was principal speaker on a program sponsored by the Newark Branch NAACP, the National Conference of Christians and Jews; the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the New Jersey Council of Churches.

Over 400 persons attended the mass meeting at the Scott Civic Center, 601 High St.

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THE SPEAKER said that the outlook for the cause of civil rights is brighter than it has been for many months.

"While many of us think the pace could and should be stepped up," Senator Case declared, "the trend both within the states and at the national level is generally encouraging."

Referring to the partial school integration in Norfolk, Arlington, Alexandria and Charlottesville, the senator said, more significant than the token admission of a few colored children to previously segregated schools is the fact that the governor and state legislature agreed to permit desegregation to take place."

He attributed part of the fall of Virginia's massive resistance to pressure from the business community. Of these pressure groups, he said:

"Many of them expressed grave doubts about the adverse effect of Virginia's anti - integration laws upon firms planning to locate in Virginia."

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SENATOR CASE said in Norfolk 100 businessmen sponsored an advertisement urging the reopening of public schools.

What has happened in Virginia, the speaker asserted, will be felt throughout the South.

"The attorney general and the state school superintendent in Florida have indicated they will recommend that their state follow the Virginia pattern," said Senator Case. "And leaders in Atlanta are asking for local option laws in Georgia to permit the city to avoid the state school closing and other anti-integration laws."

He noted, however, that the steps taken in Virginia are very small.

"Much more remains to be done to insure equal rights for all our citizens not only in the South but in the North as well, as the recent Civil Rights Commission's hearing in New York illustrated," he declared.

THE LIBERAL senator, one of the leaders in the fight to change Senate Rule 22, said the slightly modified filibuster rule is still a formidable barrier to civil rights legislation.

Predicting the strengthening of federal laws against racial discrimination by this Congress, Senator Case said:

"I, for one, will welcome a chance to test the new cloture rule and, more important, to push for needed improvements in civil rights laws."

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DR. JOHN A. MORSELL, assistant to Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, shared the speaker's platform with Senator Case.

Dr. Morsell said the Brotherhood Week observance was "an occasion for rededication of a concept which should stay in effect all year long."

Following the Civil War, Dr. Morsell said, the North "excused itself" of the race problem, leaving the solution to Southerners "bent on returning Negroes to slavery."

"The rest of the country must never again shirk its responsibility to the southern citizens, black or white," Dr. Morsell told the audience.

FAITHS HAIL WEEK FOR BROTHERHOOD

Churches and Synagogues, in Response to Call, Will Hold Observances Here

By GEORGE DUGAN

Churches and synagogues over the country were called upon yesterday to support the programs and objectives of Brotherhood Week. The annual observance, beginning tomorrow, has been held under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews since 1934.

A statement issued by Roy McCorkel, director of the conference's commission on religious organizations, urged a widespread rededication to the values that are central in the Judeo-Christian tradition.

These basic values, he declared, "relate primarily to the fact that all men are children of a common Father and that they must be treated with dignity, respect and reverence."

"This is the central meaning of Brotherhood Week," Mr. McCorkel added, "and it should be at the heart of our continuing relationships with each other throughout the year."

Among special events scheduled for the coming week are these:

¶A "Brotherhood in Action Rally" will be held at the Brooklyn Jewish Center, 667 Eastern Parkway, at 8:30 P.M. on Tuesday. Speakers will include Rabbi Emmett A. Frank of Alexandria, Va., and the Rev. Milton A. Galamison, president of the Brooklyn Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

¶Choirs representing the three major faiths will sing at a meeting of the Interfaith Council of New York University at 8 P. M. Wednesday in Vanderbilt Hall, 40 Washington Square South. Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, president of the university, will speak on "The Role of Religion in a Private University."

¶The thirteenth annual brotherhood award given by the Men's Club of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, 257 West Eighty-eighth Street, will be conferred on Dr. Ralph J. Bunche at 10:45 A. M. next Saturday. Dr. Bunche is Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations. He will be the first Negro to receive the award.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK TO BEGIN

Special Meetings to Mark Event

Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, begins Sunday.

The observance will be marked by a variety of special meetings and programs all through the nation.

"Brotherhood Week presents a challenge to men of good will everywhere to make real our country's pledge of 'One nation under God — indivisible — with liberty and justice for all,'" said Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, the new national president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

"It provides a means whereby every community in America can reaffirm those religiously inspired moral values which are the foundation of our democratic, pluralistic society."

Sponsored each year since 1934 by the national conference, the observance enlists the participation of all religious groups and points up the organization's year-round aim: The achievement of brotherhood without seeking a union of religious bodies and without weakening the loyalties or modifying the distinctive beliefs of those of any creed.

"It has been set aside as the one week of the year to practice brotherhood for the national conference holds that all weeks are equally in need of co-operation and civic unity among men of good will," Dr. Jones said.

"Rather it is a time of renewal and resolution to sustain brotherhood throughout the year."

Richard A. Stanley is chairman of the New Orleans Brotherhood Week observance. Other

DR. LEWIS W. JONES

members of the committee are: Dr. Raymond P. Witte, schools and colleges; Al Hanson, community organizations; Mrs. Crawford H. Ellis, Mrs. Leon Godchaux II and Mrs. William P. Guste, women's organizations; Philip Desmarais, speaker's bureau; Aaron Mintz, luncheon clubs; Ed Hoerner, TV, and John Screen, radio.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK speakers for the Newark NAACP mass meeting were Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ), second from left, and Dr. John Morsell, right, an NAACP national official, shown here with C. B. Norris, Branch president, and Mrs. Rosamond Marrow, who introduced the senator.

Art Center Program to Open Brotherhood Week Here

An artist who escaped from Communist dominated Hungary in 1947, and the Central high school A Cappella choir will highlight a Brotherhood Week Inaugural Program which will be held at the Oklahoma City Art Center at 3:00 p. m. on February 15. Mr. Norman Hirschfield, president of ACF-Wrigley Stores, who is 1959 Brotherhood Week chairman, emphasized that the general public is invited.

The featured speaker for this program will be Stephen A. Gyermek, director of the Gerrer Museum and Art Gallery at Shawnee, Okla. Mr. Gyermek will speak on "Brotherhood in America: Reflections of a Newcomer."

Mr. Gyermek was born at Budapest, Hungary. In 1948 he left his homeland, then dominated by the Communists, to study at the State Academy of Fine Arts in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. During the same period he worked on restoration of paintings at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.

In 1953 he went to Madrid, Spain, where he continued his studies in restoration of paintings at the Academia San Fernando in Madrid. In 1957, Mr. Gyermek and his Dutch-born wife, Els, came to Shawnee, Okla., where he assumed the directorship of the Gerrer Musuem at St. Gregory's college, the oldest art museum in Oklahoma.

Under the direction of Choral Director Al Homburg, the Central high school A Cappella choir will sing three numbers: "I Hear a Voice A'Prayin'," the 23rd Psalm, "The Lord Is My Shepherd," and the 150th Psalm, "Hellelujah, Praise Ye the Lord."

Following the brief program, which will last approximately 45 minutes, the public is invited to refreshments.

The entire program has been planned and arranged by the Women's Committee of the Oklahoma City chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The chairman of the program will be Mrs. A. G. Clifton and the co-chairmen are Mrs. Arnold T. Fleig and Mrs. J. J. Harrigan.

Members of the program committee include: Miss Lottie Conlan, chairman, and Mrs. A. G. Clifton, Mrs. Edward Dauber, Mrs. J. P. Berney and Mrs. Ira D. Hall.

Mrs. Arnold T. Fleig heads the invitations committee. Others included: Miss Lottie Conlan, Mrs Ira D. Hall, Mrs. Max Fagin, Mrs. S. J. Singer and Mrs. Guy James.

The committee in charge of refreshments includes Mrs. J. J. Harrigan as chairman, Mrs. Charles Frank, Mrs. R. R. Ryan, Mrs. Raymond Friedlander and Mrs. J. M. Littlepage.

Those who have been invited to pour include Mrs. R. H. Alexander, Mrs. Jack Wilkes, Mrs. Chilton H. Powell, Mrs. Edwin Parker, Mrs. J. Howard Edmondson, Mrs. Allen M. Street, Mrs. Harvey P. Everest, Mrs. S. N. Goldman, Mrs. R. T. Scott, Mrs. Leo Morrison, Mrs. Norman Hirschfield and Mrs. Oscar Fleishaker.

Hostesses who will greet those attending at the door include Mrs. Arnold T. Fleig as chairman, and Mrs. K. A. Wehl, Mrs. John Delaney, Mrs. E. R. Reno, Miss Violet McCook, (State Regent Catholic Daughters of America), Mrs. K. C. Mui, Mrs. John Frank Martin, Mrs. Donald F. Sullivan, Mrs. Ira D. Hall and Mrs. Joseph Levenson.

Mr. Hirschfield explained that in the Art Center program, Brotherhood Week leaders in Oklahoma City have come up with a novel approach to Brotherhood Week. He pointed out that no building in the community could be better suited to a Brotherhood Week program than a center which reflects the finest contributions of all peoples, regardless of religion, color or national origin.

STEPHEN A. GYERMEK

Brotherhood Observance Starts Today

New York, Feb. 14 (AP)—Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, begins tomorrow. It is expected to be observed in 10,600 communities across the United States.

The conference has sponsored the annual observance since 1934 to point up its year-round aim of achieving brotherhood without seeking a union of religious bodies.

"Brotherhood Week presents a challenge to men of good will everywhere to make real our country's pledge of 'one nation under God—indivisible—with liberty and justice for all,'" said D. Lewis Webster Jones, conference president.

President Eisenhower is honorary chairman and George B. McKibbin, Chicago attorney, national chairman of the observance.

"The wide observance of Brotherhood Week has developed naturally in this country as we might expect of a people devoted to decency, fair play and good sportsmanship," said McKibbin.

Baha'i To Celebrate Brotherhood Week

The Local Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Atlanta announced today that they are celebrating World Brotherhood Week with a special meeting at their Center 379½ Edgewood Avenue N. E. Sunday Evening February 15, 1958 at 8:00 p. m., and the public is cordially invited to attend.

The main speaker of the evening will be Rev. John T. Amey and Miss Doris Ebbert will act as chairman for the meeting.

According to Mr. John Perrin spokesman for the group, World Brotherhood Week will be observed by Baha'i's Groups and Assemies all over the world. In keeping with their fundamental belief in the Oneness of Mankind. In the words of one of the founders of the Baha'i Faith, "The only difference lies in the degree of faithfulness, of obedience to the Laws of God.

There are some who are as lighted torches, these are others who shine as the stars in the sky of humanity. The lovers of mankind these are the superior men, of whatever nation, creed, or color they may be. For it is they to whom God will say these Blessed Words, "Well done, My good and faithful servants." He will not ask "Are you English, French, or perhaps, Iranian?" "Do you come from the East of from the West?"

The only division that is real is this: There are heavenly men and earthly men; self sacrificing servants of humanity in the love of the Most High, bringing harmony and unity, teaching peace and goodwill to men. On the other hand there are those selfish man, haters of their brethern, in whose hearts prejudice has replaced loving kindness, and whose influence breeds discord and strife.

To which race or color belong these two divisions of men, to the white, to the yellow, to the black, to the East or to the West, to the North or to the South? If these are Gods divisions, why should we invent others.

Hirschfield Is Brotherhood Week Head

NORMAN HIRSCHFIELD

Harvey P. Everest, general chairman of the Oklahoma City chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, announced today that Norman Hirschfield, president of ACF-Wrigley, Inc., has been named 1959 Brotherhood Week chairman for Oklahoma City. In this capacity, Mr. Everest said, Mr. Hirschfield will assume the leadership in working with schools and universities, churches and synagogues, civic, business, labor and youth groups and the mass media of communication—which will be conducting Brotherhood Week programs.

In accepting the post of Brotherhood Week chairman, Mr. Hirschfield said, "The need for brotherhood has never been more urgent. Brotherhood Week presents a challenge to men of good-will everywhere to make our country's pledge of 'one nation under God—indivisible—with liberty and justice for all.' It provides a means whereby every community in America can reaffirm those religiously inspired moral values which are the foundation of our democratic, pluralistic society."

Plan for Brotherhood Week

TRIBUNE Photo

Making plans for observance of Brotherhood week, opening Feb. 15, are these four at luncheon in Blackstone hotel. Left to right: Seated—R. Sargent Shriver, Chicago chairman, and George B. McKibbin, national chairman. Standing—Stanley Armstrong, press chairman, and Sterling Quinlan, radio-TV chairman.

Members of the newspaper and radio-TV industries heard of plans for the 1959 celebration of Brotherhood were Monday at a luncheon in the Blackstone hotel. The observance, sponsored each year by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will be held this year Feb. 15-22.

Stanley Armstrong, assistant to the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and press chairman for the c elebration in Chicago, outlined the conference's preparations to make the program for the week this year one of the most effective means of spreading the spirit of brotherhood in the history of the event.

Other speakers were George B. McKibbin, national Brotherhood week chairman; Sterling C. Quinlan, American Broadcasting company vice president, radio-TV chairman in Chicago; and singers Julie Wilson and Sammy Davis Jr. R. Sargeant Shriver, board of education president and Illinois Brotherhood week chairman, was toastmaster.

Human Rights Everyday Problem Declares Senator Humphries At Brotherhood Meet

Protection of human rights "is not just a regional problem confined to the South — nor is it just a national legislative problem confined to Congress," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey declared last week in an address to the Chicago Conference on Brotherhood.

"Minority groups in Chicago and other northern cities still face employment barriers, and by ungentlemanly 'gentlemen's agreements' a system of restrictive covenants is effectively maintained in many towns and cities in all parts of the nation," he declared.

"Government at all levels must give constructive and imaginative leadership in the effort to overcome these serious problems thruout the nation, as well as the even more difficult situation confronting the Negro school-child and voter in the South," Senator Humphrey declared.

"Human rights are inalienable rights. They are God's gift to man — and their protection and advancement is the first obligation of organized society.

"Protection of such rights is the moral responsibility of government officials in a free and democratic society. They have the obligation to establish standards and practices of equal rights and equal protection of the law for all citizens to follow.

"However, action of representative government generally reflects moral and political standards of its citizenry. For that reason fulfillment of civil rights and civil liberties is the continuing responsibilty of every communty, of every civic organization, and of every individual.

"Action in Congress is vital and important, of course — but it is not enough alone.

"Leadership from the President, the Executive branch of our Federal government, from our Governors and from our Mayors is equally important, of course — but too is not enough alone.

"We need courageous leaders in behalf of human rights in every community. We need local action, as well as national action. We need private action as well as public action."

CITY WORKERS MARK BROTHERHOOD WEEK

More than 200 city employes attended a Brotherhood Week conference yesterday in City Hall. They represented thirty-six religious and fraternal organizations within various city departments.

Deputy Mayor Paul O'Keefe read a statement from Mayor Wagner hailing New York as a metropolis where 8,000,000 persons "live together in peace, harmony and understanding." Mr. OKeefe told the gathering that the Mayor could not attend because he had left for home at noon suffering from a "heavy cold."

After a general session, the conference split into three seminars to discuss the city's progress in promoting brotherhood through its protective, welfare and educational services.

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy told one of the seminars that his department was endeavoring to make sure that police officers observed the moral aspects as well as the letter of the law.

Anna M. Kross, Commissioner of Correction, reported that racial tensions within the department were a thing of the past.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the Commission on Intergroup Relations, urged that the principles of brotherhood be practiced throughout the year.

39 1959

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

Annual Award Dinner on Monday Features Brotherhood Observance

Miami Herald

39

Brotherhood Week, which starts today, will be officially opened in Miami with the annual Brotherhood Dinner Monday evening.

FITE

Observed nationally by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, brotherhood week in Miami will be headed by Robert H. Fite, president of the Florida Power and Light Co.

Gov. LeRoy Collins will head the list of honor guests for the dinner scheduled for 7:30 at the Americana Hotel.

He will receive the annual brotherhood award of the Florida branch of the NCCJ.

To be honored with him are C. Clyde Atkins and Anna Brenner Meyers who will also receive the traditional silver medals. James M. LeGate will make the presentations.

To receive youth awards from Judge Ray Pearson are three high school students, Willie Green, Booker T. Washington High School; Mary Sarah Kelly, Miami Edison; and by Dr. Irving Lehrman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, Miami Beach.

Floridians will observe the brotherhood theme during the week with special religious services, programs in schools, and in service club meetings.

The meeting will be attended by NCCJ's national president, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones of New York.

The Rev. A. E. Gysan, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, will offer the invocation, and the benediction will be said Jerome Bill Ullman of North Miami High.

Speaker for the dinner will be the Very Rev. W. Patrick Donnelly, president of Loyola University. His topic: "Brotherhood Is Everybody's Business."

Jews to Hear Guests In Brotherhood Week

Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

2-20-59

Noted guest speakers will be in the pulpits of numerous Washington area Jewish synagogues and temples for Brotherhood Week Sabbath services tomorrow.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Flemming will speak at the 8:30 p.m. service in Washington Hebrew Congregation, Massachusetts avenue and Macomb street N. W.

The Rev. George E. Yount and Dr. E. Franklin Jackson will speak at the 8:15 p.m. worship in Adas Israel Congregation, Connecticut avenue and Porter Street N.W. Mr. Yount is president of the Washington Ministerial Union and minister of First Presbyterian Church, Arlington. Dr. Jackson is minister of the John Wesley AME Zion Church and president of the Washington Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

7-A-18

Scroll to Pastor

The Brotherhood Club of Congregation Beth El of Montgomery County will present a scroll of appreciation to the Rev. Marion S. Michael, pastor of Bethesda Methodist Church, at the 8 p.m. service in the synagogue, 8215 Old Georgetown road, Bethesda. Last year when the synagogue was being built the congregation worshiped in Bethesda Methodist Church. Following the service, at 8:30 p.m., the Rev. John Gates, pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church, will speak.

Dr. Frederic Fox, assistant in the White House, will speak at the 8:30 p.m. service in the Montgomery County Jewish Community Center, 2901 East-West highway, Chevy Chase.

Methodist Speaker

The Rev. Edwin Ross, pastor of Marvin Memorial Methodist Church and president of the Silver Spring Ministerial Association, will speak at the 8:15 p.m. service in Temple Israel, 420 University boulevard East, Silver Spring.

Speaker at a community Brotherhood service at 8:30 p.m., in Beth Torah Congregation, 4601 Eastern avenue, Mount Rainier, Md., will be the Rev. Calvin De Vries, pastor of Sherwood Presbyterian Church.

Milton Korman, chairman of the James E. West District, National Capital Area Boy Scouts, will be the speaker at the 8:30 p.m. service in Shaare Tefila Congregation, 405 Riggs road N.E.

Rabbi Morris Sandhaus, Veterans Administration chaplain, will speak at the 8:30 p.m. service of the Young People's Synagogue, 6343 Thirteenth street N.W.

Brotherhood Week Will Bring Laubach

Literacy Leader To Speak At Shrine Luncheon

Dr. Frank Charles Laubach, Congregational missionary often called "the apostle to the illiterates," will be the principal speaker at the Shrine luncheon at the Peabody Feb. 20 in observance of national Brotherhood Week.

Dr. Laubach

The announcement was made Tuesday at a luncheon meeting of the Memphis Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at the Catholic Club, by Paul K. Hennessy, regional director of the NCCJ. Brotherhood Week, sponsored annually by the NCCJ, will be observed Feb. 15-22.

Dr. Laubach is president of the World Literary League, through which it is hoped a world literacy center will be established in Memphis, built upon the literacy program of WKNO, the educational television station. He is known internationally for his efforts to bring about better understanding among the world's peoples through the elimination of illiteracy. The motto of the program is "Each One Teach One."

In connection with his life's work, Dr. Laubach has prepared literacy charts in 239 languages and dialects in 68 countries. He spoke to a city-wide audience here in May of 1955 at the First Methodist Church.

22 Made Brotherhood Work In City

Urging Chicagoans to observe Brotherhood Week "especially by personal and individual practice" the year round, Mayor Daley has officially proclaimed February 15-22 as Brotherhood Week in Chicago.

Chicago will join more than 10,000 other American communities in the 26th annual observance, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Twenty-two persons who firmly believe in the principles emphasized annually during Brotherhood Week and who work hard at promoting them on a non Professional basis got city-wide recognition this week.

Recognition came in the form of Brotherhood Awards from the National Conference of Christians and Jews at a special ceremony in the City Council chambers at high noon on Lincoln's birthday, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Robert Sargent Shriver, jr., assistant general manager of the Merchandise Mart and president of the Board of Education, 1959 Brotherhood Week chairman for Illinois presided at the awards ceremony.

Mayor Daley extended official greetings.

Awards went to men and women of varied backgrounds and walks of life who have done something special to advance the practice of brotherhood.

Among winners were housewives, clergymen, a doctor, an electrician, a registered nurse, factory supervisors office workers merchants, a chemist and the principal of a public high school.

Two husband-and-wife teams received awards — which means there were 20 awards and 22 winners.

Formally presenting awards at the ceremony were Frank D. Mayer, NCCJ regional co-chairman; Perry Brand, NCCJ Junior Board co - chairman; Hermon Dunlap Smith, chairman of the judges; that community services are available to all is his special way of acting on his belief that all people are equal.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN DRISH, executive, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., and housewife — Helping former prisoners find a foothold in life. . .working to welcome new neighbors of another race. . . making a home for foreign students — these are some of the ways Mr. and Mrs. John Drish live by their belief in the brotherhood of man.

BEATRICE FAIRFAX, clerk-typist — Instead of interracial tension, there's an "unbreakable bond" between white and Negro neighbors in the Roseland and Altgeld Gardens communities today, say residents of that area. And they give the credit to the efforts of Mrs. Beatrice Fairfax as a "Good neighbor for brotherhood."

REV. DAVID FISON, minister, South Deering Methodist church—In the midst of tension, Rev. Fison has continued to carry on his work — conducting Sunday services in the turbulent Trumbull Park area, inviting all men of good will, regardless of race, to join his congregation.

THOMAS A. GAUDETTE, traffic manager, Admiral corporation —As president of the Chatham-Avalon Park Community Council he often devotes 30 hours a week, in so-called spare time, to furthering harmony among neighbors and helping make this community a good place in which to live.

DR. MAURICE GOODMAN, physician — Dr. Goodman has always accepted people on the basis of character, personality and need, disregarding color or background. He is affiliated with hospitals which admit all patients without question, and has worked diligently to abolish discriminatory practices in many hospitals.

REV. HERBERT H. HUGO, minister, Central Presbyterian Church — Door-to-door invitations to neighbors of all races, coupled with a continuing invitation to all people to worship at Central Church built up a congregation based on brotherhood.

DR. CURTIS C. MELNICK, principal, Carver High school — He has gone far beyond the normal call of duty to help solve many community problems not necessarily related to his school.

MR. AND MRS. GOODMAN MOTTELSON, superintendent of pharmaceutical production, Wilson Laboratories, and housewife—They helped found the LaGrange Interracial Fellowship 15 years ago, have served continuously on its committees and have done much work with community employers as a special activity of the Fellowship's Employment Guidance ommittee.

CLAUDE J. PECK, JR., manager of plant and community relations, Ryerson Steel corporation —He provides the needed leadership for a program aimed at easing tensions, encouraging neighborhood improvement and alerting city authorities to the problems of a community undergoing racial change and population growth.

Mrs. G. Corson Ellis, chairman, and Mrs. Joseph Rosenbaum, vice chairman of the NCCJ Women's Committee, and Mrs. Sydney P. Brown, member of the Awards Committee.

The list of award winners follows:

BROTHER JUDE ALOYSIUS, De LaSalle Institute — As a high school principal he has helped his pupils and his community grow in the highest ideals of good human relations.

ROBERT CLELAND, Encyclopedia Brittanica — His efforts to aid newcomers on the North Shore have been persistent and effective. His concern for decent housing for all has been deep and consistent.

GEORGE G. CRAWFORD, Editor, Waukegan News-Sun — Children of all races, religions and nationalities share many activities in Waukegan today, thanks to George G. Crawford. Making sure backgrounds and makes a special effort to give them a feeling of acceptance, by each other and by the customers of the retail food store he manages. His staff has been a true United Nations for years.

MRS. HARRY SHARP, housewife — Acting as a "good neighbor for brotherhood," she invited community leaders to her home for a meeting which led to a formation of a special committee of Spanish-speaking newcomers and older residents which serves as a liaison between older non-Spanish residents and new neighbors from Puerto Rico.

REV. WARREN G. STUDER, miister, Crerar Memorial Presbyterial church — By taking a positive stand, the Rev. Mr. Studer lent his prestige and that of his following to the support of peaceful integration and transition.

LEE K. THORPE, merchant — Not only Evanston, but the entire North Shore, feels the effects of his day-to-day efforts as a "good neighbor for brotherhood."

MRS. PAUL WELTMAN, housewife — In her day-to-day life, Mrs. Weltman makes a special effort to welcome new neighbors of all backgrounds, and she has started an interracial block club on her street.

VANCE WILSON, plant manager, Penn Salt company, Chicago Heights — His community service merits the special tribute reserved for a "good neighbor for brotherhood."

Race Relations Course Given at Cal Extension

Calif's Voice
Oakland Calif.
Jan 6 12-59

A new evening course in "Race and Ethnic Relations" has been organized by University of California Extension and will be offered in Berkeley and San Francisco this summer.

San Francisco classes begin Wednesday, June 10, at 7 p. m. in room 206 Richardson Hall, U. C. Extension Center, 55 Laguna St. The Berkeley course begins Thursday, June 11, at 7 p. m., in Room 83 Dwinelle Hall on the University campus.

The course will deal with the problems of race relations in terms of the findings of science and of the practical situations in which races come in contact. Lectures will illustrate case studies of race problems, including the treatment of the Japanese during World War II, the problems of desegregation in the south, the treatment of minorities in South Africa, South America and Canada, as well as in the United States.

The course will be taught by Stanford Morris Lyman, U. C. lecturer in speech.

Further information and application for enrollment may be obtained from any Extension Office. In San Francisco, call UNderhill 1-6833. In the East Bay, call THornwall 5-6000, local 8221.

39 1959

CBS RADIO NETWORK

Race Relations on CBS

NEW YORK — What happens in a Northern white community when Negro families begin to move into the area will be the focal point of "My Friend, My Enemy," the fourth program in "The Hidden Revolution" series, to be broadcast over the CBS radio network Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 8:30-9:00 P.M., E.S.T. Nationwide Insurance of Columbus, Ohio, are the sponsors of "The Hidden Revolution."

39 1959

COLORADO

Discrimination Is

Denver Human Relations Group Issues Fifth Annual Report

DENVER — The Commission on Human Relations issued its fifth annual report to Mayor Will F. Nichols last week. The report covers the year 1958 and is unusually comprehensive.

The report, under the signature of Chairman Edward Miller, faces the issue of segregation head-on. It is the most recent evaluation of equality of opportunity in Denver in the areas of housing, migratory labor and public accommodation.

The findings were the result of hearings held by the Colorado Advisory committee to the Civil Rights Commission.

Boiled down, the statements indicate that prejudice is an individual thing and is still rampant not only in the South but in the North and in the West.

The report relates many incidents of individual prejudice in Denver. Some are, according to the findings:

"A Negro couple, who believe they have the right to buy a home wherever they wish, recorded some 75 attempts but were defeated by many subterfuges of real estate firms, lending agencies and individual owners."

Another incident outlined in the report, was the case of a tramway bus driver. "He was visiting two women riders while waiting his schedule at the end of the line. He commented he was going to vote for Sen. Kennedy for president. One woman said, "You must be a Catholic." He replied he was a Mormon and thought religion should not be a factor in politics. The woman walked the length of the car to whisper something in his ear. The bus driver shook his head and said, "I'm still going to vote for Kennedy."

Another incident: "A Negro of professional status sat down at a lunch counter next to the store doorman. The doorman picked up his plate and silver and moved to another counter."

The report stated that reaching the individual who is prejudiced was its major hope and the reason for establishing the Coordinating Council.

"All of the major religious denominations," the report continues, "have strong prouncements regarding the brotherhood of man, as have labor unions, social agencies and educational institutions. If this philosophy can be made a living vital thing by coordinating actions in the major organizations, then the individuals in the organizations may gradually give up their prejudices."

One of the most rabid cases of discrimination is the case cited of the wife of a Negro patient at Fitzsimmons hospital. She bought a rtailer to live in while she was recuperating. No trailer court in the entire metropolitan area would accept her, and she was finally allowed to park on the grounds of the hospital.

A recent telephone survey of 20 motels selected at random indicated that 13 of these would not take Negroes.

39 1959

CORE
COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY

Aid to Integration

Work Done by Interracial Community Groups Is Stressed

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article of March 15 headed "Nashville Hails Plan on Schools" you list factors responsible for the peaceful admission of Negroes to a second class in previously all-white schools but you omit one very salient factor.

I refer to the work of the Nashville Committee of Racial Equality (CORE), the interracial community group which played a key role in making school integration work despite the violence which marked the opening of the 1957 school year.

Both in 1957 and again in September, 1958, Nashville CORE maintained close contact with Negro parents in areas zoned to permit their children to attend formerly white schools. It must be remembered that in some of these areas the assumption of the school authorities was that the parents would request transfers to all-Negro schools. Parents were under pressure to do just that.

In 1957 the violence accompanying the opening of schools served to intimidate some of the parents who had originally registered their children for the "integrated" school. Without the escort help, the personal visits and the assistance to parents whose property was damaged by the rioters—all offered by an interracial group under the leadership of a white Southerner—it is doubtful that more than one or two Negro students would have remained in Nashville's newly opened schools throughout that crucial first year.

Even with encouragement and help, first-grade integration ended the year with only nine Negro youngsters in formerly white schools. The enrollment of thirty-four Negro children in integrated first and second grades in September, 1958, rests on the success of integration efforts during the preceding year and on the fact that, once the City of Nashville finally determined to end violence outside the schools, the children, white and Negro, accepted each other, as children usually will.

A successful beginning has been made in Nashville. But it is important to underscore that it is just a beginning.

Even this limited victory would not have been realized without the Nashville CORE group. The role of interracial community groups willing to work against violent opposition, is of the utmost importance. Upon such groups we pin our hope for the future of America as a land which will eventually do its best by all its children of every race.

James R. Robinson,
Executive Secretary, Congress of Racial Equality.
New York, March 16, 1959.

39 1959 D.C.

Leaders Urge D. C. Council Bias Study

By James Carberry
Staff Reporter

The Commissioner's Council on Human Relations was urged yesterday to study the sometimes subtle patterns of discrimination in District Government and in the community.

The proposal came from nine civic leaders in a statement presented to the newly-organized council. Council members discussed the report with its authors but took no action.

"The Council . . . not limit its work within District Government to the investigation of complaints, or to the putting out of fires," the group statement said. "The Council, we believe, must also study patterns of employment and promotion policies and procedures as an index to actual practices."

For example, the group said, the District Fire Department "is chaarcterized by almost completely segregated units. The token number of one or two Negroes in some white units hardly mitigates the segregated character of the department."

Criticizes Promotions

The statement said the Police Department gives a disproportionate weight to efficiency ratings by superiors in determining promotions. This, the group said, "lends itself to the possibility of a discriminatory pattern."

The nine community leaders said other "problem areas" within the District government are in the executive, general administration, procurement, personnel, buildings and grounds, highway, license and inspections, sanitary engineering and motor vehicles and traffic branches.

"Again, we are not referring to the number of Negroes employed," the report said. "We are referring to the kinds of jobs they hold and their opportunities for advancement." The group said most Negro employes of the District are concentrated in the lowest job classifications.

The group also cited elements of discrimination in some community agencies, building trades unions, banking and insurance companies and newspaper advertising.

Unions, Banks, Ads

Negroes are barred from apprenticeships in some unions, the report said, particularly locals of the plumbers, pipe fitters, and electricians.

In banking and insurance, the report went on, "there is a pattern of rigid and absolute exclusion of Negroes." The group added that racial designations in newspaper advertisements, such as real estate classified, "regrettably continues."

Religious discrimination also exists here, the council was told, "which has tended to bring about segregated employment and residential patterns for Jews."

The Council chairman, Leon Chatelain Jr. said the group has received its first formal grievance. He said it came from a Negro employe of the District and the alleged discriminatio napepars to affect not just one worker but several. It has been turned over to the Council's executive director, David Sawyer, for a report at the next meeting Feb. 18.

MARCH 'POLICEMAN OF MONTH'

Lieutenant's Alertness Saves Boy, 2

A little boy's cry in a police station one morning last March told police Lt. William F. Nolan that his last-minute efforts to save the boy's life had succeeded.

Two-year-old James Tolbert, who minutes before had been rushed unconscious to the 5th precinct station, opened his eyes and started breathing again. His mother thanked the officer and took the infant home.

Today, the Police Department and the Award of Merit Committee, representing the city's newspapers, named him Policeman of the Month for March.

The 38-year-old officer, father of a young son, was acting captain of the precinct station on March 14 when Mrs. Dorothea Tolbert, of 336 South Carolina avenue S.E., rushed in with her stricken boy.

"He's dead!" she screamed.

Lt. Nolan saw that the child was cold, limp and apparently not breathing. He grabbed James from Mrs. Tolbert, held him upside down by his feet and started slapping him on the back.

The slapping dislodged a clot of mucous from the boy's throat and cleared a passage to his lungs. Lt. Nolan then gave James artificial respiration until he started breathing regularlry. Then he wrapped him in a blanket and put him face down on a table so that the mucous wouldn't clog his throat again.

The boy's breathing stopped a second time.

Lt. Nolan applied more artificial respiration.

Ten minutes later James opened his eyes and gave a hearty cry.

At the hospital, where James was examined, doctors said the boy had completely recovered and was suffering no distress.

Lt. Nolan celebrates his 39th birthday next Friday. Besides his son, Billy, 4½, he has a daughter, Judy, 11. He and his family live at 14 Hamilton avenue, Silver Spring.

IT'S JUST MY CAP, JAMES—Lt. William E. Nolan, Policeman of the Month for March, shows his police badge to a dubious James Tolbert, 2, the little boy he saved from choking to death last March 14.—Star Staff Photo.

STEVEN Q. ABBEY WILLIAM S. ABBEY
. . . help rescue six from river

Police Praise Brothers In River Rescue Feat

Washington, D.C.
Post, p. A-3

Maryland State Police yesterday praised the quick, calm action of two Washington brothers who helped save six persons from a cabin cruiser which capsized Sunday in the St. Marys River. Four other persons were lost and presumed drowned.

Steve Abbey, 16, and William, 14, of 5914 16th st. nw., were visiting the summer home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Quirk, when the boat overturned within sight of shore.

They immediately launched their small boat, and helped the survivors, who were struggling to grasp their capsized craft, into two fishing boats.

William, 5 feet tall and 100 pounds, managed to hold the unconscious Lecha Cawthorne, 50, of 1838 Vermont ave. nw., above water until she could be pulled into a boat.

Later, Steve administered artificial respiration and restored Mrs. Cawthorne's breathing.

Their mother, Mrs. Richard S. Abbey, said both boys are former carriers for The Washington Post and students at Mackin Catholic High School. Their father, an Air Force colonel, is stationed at the Pentagon.

Three of the survivors were taken aboard a boat manned by Dr. J. A. Velardi Jr., Falls Church dentist; Jack Rathbone, executive secretary of the Arlington Chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties; William H. Miller, Arlington plumbing inspector, and his son, William Jr.

A search by police, Coast Guard and fire units continued yesterday for the four persons presumed drowned.

Maurice E. Bryant, 38, of 1838 Vermont ave. nw., an elevator operator at the Victor Building, 724 9th st. nw., is survived by his father, James, of Washington, two brothers and Mrs. Cawthorne, his sister.

Thelmo W. Francis, 33, of 2315 Hartford st. se., was a procurement clerk at the Department of Agriculture. She is survived by her husband, Charles E. Jr., 34, who was on the boat; her son, Charles E. III, her mother, Odessa Wiley, and a brother, both of Washington.

Mr. Bryant Mrs. Francis
. . . drowning victims

Lorenzo M. Carney, 34, of 4921 Jay st. ne., was a clerk at the Government Printing Office. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Carney, and two sisters, Ursula E. Miller and Nazaire C. Roberts, of Washington.

His wife, Lucille B. Carney, 33, a caterer, is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Wright, of Washington.

Human Relations Council Seeking District Backing

Washington, D.C.
Post, p. A-15

The District Commissioners' Human Relations Council is seeking District financial backing in the city's proposed budget for fiscal year 1960-61.

The Council is now a privately-financed organization which advises the Commissioners on matters of nondiscrimination in employment. The Council's 2-year grant from the Meyer Foundation runs out in December, 1960.

The Council's executive director, David A. Sawyer, has asked for about $29,000 in District funds to operate the Council through the remainder of that fiscal year and hopes the District will continue support in subsequent years.

Sawyer's request has not yet been approved by the District budget office, which is now in the process of drawing up estimates for fiscal 1960-61. However, District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin said the Council "seems to be performing a very commendable service" and stated he can see no reason why the Council should not be eligible for District funds.

39 1959 D.C.

Ulysses Lee | Sterling A. Brown | G. Franklin Edwards | James Porter
— conference speakers

Post
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 10-17-59

4 Professors to Talk On Culture of Negro

Four professors will address a human relations conference at Reformation Lutheran Church, 212 East Capitol st., from 3 to 9 p. m. Sunday.

The conference is sponsored by the Social Relations Committee of the Maryland Synod, Lutheran Church.

Ulysses Lee, associate professor of English at Morgan State College, Baltimore, will speak on "The Negro Artist in Literature" at 3:15.

James Porter, head of the Art Department at Howard University, will discuss "Modern Negro Art" at 4:30.

"Barriers to Cultural Development" is the subject, at 7:15, of G. Franklin Edwards, professor of sociology at Howard.

A noted poet and critic, Sterling A. Brown, professor of English at Howard since 1929, will speak at 8:15 on "An Interpretation of Negro Poetry."

39 1959

FLORIDA

Collins Opens Way To New Approach On Race Relations

By JOHN BOYLES
Capitol Bureau Chief

TALLAHASSEE—Gov. LeRoy Collins said Thursday he has asked his committee on race relations to make recommendations on whether any reforms are needed in Florida's racial laws.

COLLINS

Collins also told newsmen that he has suggested to U.S. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson that his proposal that state commissions be appointed to bring about an orderly solution to race problems be considered by the Congress.

The governor said he thought Johnson's plan for a new federal agency to conciliate civil rights disputes had merit but "it does not include any proposal for suspension of jurisdiction of the federal district courts in school integration matters.

"I think that is vital."

Collins has suggested that Congress enact a program for creating state commissions appointed by the President on the recommendation of the governors.

The commissions would determine whether conditions were such that a school could be integrated without violence.

The governor said he would withhold any comment on proposals by key legislators for a parent-option law which would permit parents to withdraw their children from an integrated school and receive state tuition pay to send them to a private school.

Collins has said repeatedly he would oppose laws closing public schools.

In other matters the governor said:

He would approve abolishing the Milk Commission and transfer its powers to the commissioner of agriculture under a reorganized Department of Agriculture, provided price controls were abolished at the same time.

On chances for settling the reapportionment issue in the 1959 session, "I can't make any accurate forecast but I don't think the climate is bad."

On former Gov. Millard Caldwell's remark that the "moderate" on segregation issue doesn't speak for the South —"There are an awful lot of immoderates in the South."

On the Supreme Court's ruling knocking out a 1957 law restricting the practice of naturopathy, Collins said:

"I believe very strongly that public good requires legislation abolishing the practice of naturopathy."

He will recommend new legislation to do that in the 1959 session if the court sticks to its ruling.

Florida Plan To Give Nation Facts About Race Relations

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—A bill tentatively appropriating a half million dollars to give the nation "true and authenticated facts" about race relations in the South was introduced in both branches of the Florida Legislature Wednesday.

It had 54 introducers in the House, enough to insure its passage if it reaches the floor. Three senators offered it in the upper branch.

A preamble to the bill said the U.S. Supreme Court's school integration ruling had caused much misunderstanding about race relations in the South.

The measure would set up a five-member state commission to give the United States "true and authenticated facts pertaining to separate but equal facilities and to related subjects as these effect the Southern states."

A half million dollars would be appropriated for the commission but would be released only if five Southern states made the same appropriation to be spent for the same purpose.

Rep. W. H. Reedy of Lake County said similar moves would be made in other Southern states.

Human Rights Everybody's Problem, Humphrey Declares

WASHINGTON — Protection of human rights "is not just a regional problem confined to the South — nor is it just a national legislative problem confined to Congress," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey declared in an address to the Chicago Conference for Brotherhood.

"Minority groups in Chicago and other northern cities still face employment barriers, and by ungentlemanly 'gentlemen's agreements' a system of restrictive covenants is effectively maintained in many towns and cities in all parts of the nation," he declared.

Government at all levels must give constructive and imaginative leadership in the effort to overcome these serious problems throughout the nation, as well as the even more difficult situatios confronting the Negro school-child and voter in the South," Senator Humphrey declared.

INALIENABLE RIGHTS

"Human rights are inalienable rights. They are God's gift to man — and their protection and advancement is the first obligation of organized society.

"Protection of such rights is the moral responsibility of government officials in a free and democratic society. They have the obligation to establish standards and practices of equal rights and equal protection of the law for all citizens to follow.

"However, action of representative government generally reflects moral and political standards of its citizenry. For that reason fulfillment of civil rights and civil liberties is the continuing responsibility of every community, of every civic organization, and of every individual.

"Action in Congress is vital and important, of course — but it is not enough alone.

"Leadership from the President, the Executive Branch of our Federal government, from our Governors and from our Mayors is equally important, of course — but it too is not enough alone.

"We need courageous leaders in behalf of human rights in every community. We need local action, as well as national action. We need private action as well as public action.

"The forces of reaction and status quo are losing ground. I am confident that we will have reason to be proud of the civil rights record of the present Congress," he declared.

"Meanwhile, progress is also being made in various states themselves. There are only four states in the South which have made no start toward integration, and in which the policy of massive resistance continues unabated. More and more jobs are opening to qualified Negroes, everywhere in the country. Fewer and fewer unions maintain color bars. Progress is being made, slowly to be sure, toward non-segregated housing.

"Yet amid all this progress, the job remaining to be done is still tremendous — and a vital challenge our democracy cannot ignore," Sen. Humphrey declared.

Race Relations Developments

New legislative and administrative developments affecting race and other inter-group relations, as reported from state capitals and municipalities throout the country, include the following:

CALIFORNIA: Governor Brown expressed hope that proponents a fair employment practices referendum fail to obtain sufficient signatures on a petition to place a newly enacted law on the 1960 ballot in California.

The move to have the question submitted to the votes was launched after the governor signed a bill banning job discrimination because of race, religion or ancestry.

CONNECTICUT: A bill to prohibit discrimination because of race, creed or color in private housting accommodations with five or more living units was passed by the Connecticut House of Representatives and sent to the State Senate, where passage, also was expected.

DELAWARE: Federal District Judge Caleb R Layton III ordered the Delaware State Board of Edfcation to integrate the races in the state's public schools one grade a year starting with the first grade in the fall.

The court's order was approximately what the board had sought. An order of immediate integration had been urged by several Negroes as individuals and the Delaware Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

MICHIGAN: A bill to broaden the state fair employment practices act drew divergent views at a hearing conducted by the committee on state affair of the Michigan House of Representatives.

The measure would guarantee freedom from discrimination not only in employment but also in public accommodations, publicly assisted housing and multiple housing. It also would guarantee admittance to public educational institutions without discrimination.

OHIO: A bill establishing a state compulsory fair employment practices commission was passed by the Ohio legislature and sent to the governor for expected signature.

OREGON: Conflicting bills seeking to prohibit racial discrimination in real estate transactions were passed by each branch of the Oregon legislature, but legislative action on neither was completed at this writing.

ILLINOIS: A bill directing the Chicago Board of Education to seek to avoid racial segregation in school districting was passed by the Illinois House of Representatives and sent to the State Senate.

While the measure would not specifically prohibit segregation, it provides that in laying out district and sub-district lines and in acquiring new buildings, the district among other matters must seek the effective promotion of integration.

MAINE: A bill to forbid discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry in any place of business or public accommodation was passed by the Maine House of Representatives and sent to the State Senate.

Race Relations Decline Isn't South's Making

Thursday was to have been the day of the annual ninth grade outing of students from Beverly Hills Junior High School in suburban Philadelphia. But that party has been cancelled because of opposition to mixed swimming.

This is just another of the many racial-related incidents made available by the media to the public. It just happens that this little unpleasantness took place in the North, thereby helping to shatter the false notion that racial incidents in the U.S. occur only in the South.

Perhaps it is true that some of the more serious incidents occur here but if so, it is because the ratio of Negroes to whites is greater in the South than elsewhere. At any rate, three integrationist organizations have gone to the trouble to count cases of racial violence in the South. In the past four years, the tally was 530 such incidents.

Many Southerners while not objecting the practice of keeping a count of racial incidents (because that might help to reduce them), nevertheless would like to see the effort nationwide.

The counting organizations have used their report to state that the cases show a deterioration of law and order in the South. Whether this is true remains an open question, the answer being determined by an individual's attitude toward school integration more than any other single factor. Most Southerners would prefer to have the condition described in less general terms, noting a decline in race relations rather than law and order.

The point that must be made, and emphatically, is that such deterioration is not of the South's making. The blame can be placed only at the steps of the U.S. Supreme Court building in Washington.

The counting of racial incidents serves as a reminder, too, that the great majority of Southerners are as opposed to such violence as they are to forced integration. The good record of several Southern states in strengthening laws concerning bombings and bomb hoax incidents shows the South's feeling on this particularly cowardly phase of violence.

As for future acts of violence, the South stands under severe handicap that they will be understood incorrectly. The best possible way for our region to show its true feelings toward such incidents is the continuation of vigorous pursuit, arrest, prosecution and punishment of persons involved. Our recent record in this respect seems good and it must continue to be.

Race Relations State And Local

New legislative and administrative developments affecting racial and other inter-group relations, as reported from state capitals and municipalities throughout the country, included the following:

CALIFORNIA: A board civil rights bill was passed by the California Assembly and sent to the State Senate.

1. Entitle all citizens regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin to attend all schools which primarily offer business or vocational training.

2. Give members of minority groups full and equal benefits administered or offered by any organization or institution receiving any direct subvention from the federal government, state or other public agency.

3- Prohibit discrimination by any business or professional organization formed or maintained by licensees of the state primarily for the protection or advancement of the business or prosessional interests of the members.

4.- Prevent discrimination by any professional person, group or association licensed or certified by the state or public agency.

5 - Increase from $100 to $500 the amount of damages which could be collected for acts of dis-

conditions must be met for a veteran to be eligible?

A- To be eligible for new GI insurance, a Korea veteran must have a service-connected disability so rated by the VA, and must apply within one year from the date VA rates him service-connected.

crimination.

CONNECTICUT: A bill to extend the state anti-discrimination law to the sale or rental of private housing where five or more units are involved was given final passage by the Connecticut legislature.

Also enacted by Connecticut lawmakers was a compilation bill to permit the State Civil Rights Commission to initiate complaints against alleged violators of the public accommodations.

DELAWARE: A bill to make it illegal for any place of public accommodation to refuse directly or indirectly to serve any person was introduced in the Delaware legislature by Rep Paul F Livingston of Wilmington.

The bill would apply to places of public accommodation, resort, amusement, or entertainment and would include inns, hotels, restaurants, taprooms, soda fountains, confectioneries, barber shops, beauty parlors, hospitals, theaters, race courses, skating rinks, swimming pools, trailer camps and other places, but would exclude private clubs and other private places.

ILLINOIS: Two bills to create a state fair employment practices commission to curb discrimination in employment were passed by the Illinois House of Representatives and sent to the State Senate.

MAINE: Governor Clauson signed into Maine law a state legislative bill to forbid resorts or other places catering to the public to discriminate because of race, color, creed, ancestry or national origin. The act is effective 90 days after the legislature adjourns.

Under the act, places subject to its rovisions include hotels and health or amusement resorts, restaurants, public conveyances, bathhouses, barber shops, theaters, and retail stores, among others

NEW YORK: Allegations of discrimination in the New York State Labor Department's Employment Division were "largely substantiated" in an investigation conducted by the State Commission Against Discrimination, the agency reported.

Commission Chairman Elmer A. Carter said "weakness and indifference" to discriminatory practices characterized the attitude to numerous division employes. The commission submitted eight separate reports to Governor Rockefeller covering specific charges and the division's overall operations, including its employment- referral practices.

Asserting it was apparent that disapproval of discrimination as a "major premise of the Organization's policy and procedures" had not been fostered, Carter recommended a full-time liaison officer within the division to work with the commission, particularly to handle discriminatory job orders. The position presently is on a part time basis and relatively inactive, according to SCAD.

PENNSYLVANIA: A bill to prohibit discrimination in non-sectarian colleges, business, trade and vocational schools was approved by the Pennsylvania House and order committee.

ANOTHER SUDDEN SPURT OF ANTI-McCARTHY TALK:

Race Relations No Cause For War

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

FOR SOME unaccountable reason, there is a renewed if sudden spurt of attack on Senator Joe McCarthy. For better or for worse, Joe McCarthy is dead; and it is now fashionable for everybody to be more or less anti-Communist.

SOKOLSKY

McCarthy has become a peg on which to hang a sermon, which does no harm except that it beclouds the issue which is, as every intelligence and police officer in the country knows, that the Communists are increasing their activities and that one of their principal activities is espionage.

Nathan Straus, in an editorial broadcast over Station WMCA in New York, says of the American people:

"A sizable majority of Americans have always been swayed by the voice of a demagogue. This demagogue plays on the theme of a fancied or alleged danger to the country to frighten us into giving up fundamental American principles of liberty and the dignity of the individual. That is the threat of dictatorship, ever present in a democracy."

+ + +

This, of course, is a new reading of American history. It is difficult to think of Jefferson or Lincoln, of Clay, Calhoun and Daniel Webster, of Theodore Roosevelt or Robert A. Taft, to pick a few influential Americans, as demagogues. Nor has there ever been a visible or ostensible threat of dictatorship in the United States, although in time of war, the President is given powers tantamount to a dictator's for a short period. No man has ever been able to perpetuate himself in office beyond the traditional eight years except Franklin D. Roosevelt who was chosen for four terms, dying during the fourth.

Straus does not believe that there is any danger of "dictatorship from the Left" because no Communist has ever been elected to Congress, a statement often made but equally often doubted by those who sometimes wonder at the tactics and antics of some members of that body.

Straus believes:

"But Americans have always shown a dangerous tolerance of the extremes of the Right. Our history shows that Fascist ideas, the dictatorship of the Right, is something we must fear because this dangerous disease has periodically attacked our society in the past."

+ + +

HE, OF COURSE, cites McCarthy as an example of dictatorship of the Right, although Joe never exercised any executive or administrative powers, limiting himself to investigating and harassing Communists or those whom he suspected of being spies. In fact, no matter what is said against McCarthy's methods, they never approached Wayne Morse's brutal questionng of Mrs. Clare Luce or Senator Anderson's vendetta against Admiral Lewis Strauss.

However, Nathan Straus permits himself to equate the Alien and Sedition Laws as an early McCarthyism, these laws having been passed in 1798, during the Administration of President John Adams, when this young republic was in real peril and took steps to defend itself.

+ + +

HE ALSO equates McCarthyism with the "Know-Nothing" movement of the 1850's, a most unfortunate comparison. The "Know-Nothing" movement was what might be called a WASP attack on immigrants, particularly the Irish. WASP means white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestants. These old-timers feared that the Irish Catholics were flooding the United States and would ultimately take it over and run it. Joe McCarthy was, of course, an Irish Catholic American and had nothing to do with the "Know-Nothing" movement, nor did McCarthy develop a movement of any kind.

+ + +

WHEN NATHAN Straus ceases to beat a dead horse, Joe McCarthy, he turns to the subject of racial discrimination. He would wipe out by law, all forms of human antagonism, discrimination of all kinds, rejection of the different and all the human problems arising from what the Bible represented in the Tower of Babel.

Nathan Straus also says:

"Our nation cannot assume the role of leadership in the world until it has a real leader at home—a President who realizes that national survival depends upon our ability to achieve that equality between black and white."

This is not true at all. American political leadership, which is what this man is talking about, depends upon our fire power, our capacity to outproduce Soviet Russia in the newest weapons of war, our economic foresight, the soundness of our currency, our ability to avert inflation.

While the relations of black and white citizens may be very important, not one country will go to war with us over this issue.

Between The Lines —

INTERRACIAL UNDERSTANDING MUST PRECEDE ANY PROGRESS

by Gordon B. Hancock for ANP

Our Interracial Tensions Interpreted

That these are times of great interracial tension cannot be denied. But there are redeeming features of the tense situation. We can be assured that we are living in a time of great racial understanding which is essential to the future of the races and of the nation. Strangely enough interracial understanding breeds interracial tensions. Interracial matters must become clearly understood before they can be improved.

In the early decades of the century, the influence of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was widespread throughout the South and Committees on Interracial Cooperation sprung up and gave great signs of promise by easing the tensions stemming from World War I in its failure to make democracy safe for the Negroes who fought to make the world safe for democracy. Instead of moting out to the Negro his full measure of citizenship, the Negro's very bid for full citizenship was met with bitter rebuff; and hatred against Negroes broke out like a wild rash throughout the South. It was to meet htis situation that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation came into being, as a pattern of interracial procedure.

Effective Means

The pattern was hailed as an effective means of interracial understanding and the widly copied. The inference was that when whites and Negroes could meet about a common discussion table, interracial differences and discords could be ironed out to the mutual satisfaction of both races. Nearly two generations of whites and Negroes of the South gathered about discussion tables and came to what was commonly called "mutual understanding" of the common problems. As a matter of fact instead of being a period of mutual understanding as was supposed, it was a period of misunderstanding.

The Negro misunderstood the Southern white man in that he presupposed that full citizenship was just around the corner. H presupposed that by some strok of magic the white man would rise up one bright sunny morn perfectly willing to accept the Negro as a full-fledged citizen of the South and nation. Nothing could have been farther from the truth.

Misunderstand Negro

On the other hand, the Southern white man misundrstood the Negro when he presupposed that the Negro would be indefinitely satisfied in a situation where he was rushed to the front in times of war and to the raer in times of peace. The Southrn white "friends" of Negro advance forgot that the tide of equality and human brotherhood would sweep the Negro onward into the vertex of a passionate desire for full citizenship.

We can threfore, easily see that what is now inaptly called the great era of interracial undersatnding was an era of great interracial misunderstanding, for the Negro misunderstood white man and the white man misunderstood the Negro. The organization of the Southern Regional council as a protest against this state of misunderstanding, tells its own story.

Great Tension

Today we have a time of great tension and a time of great interracial understanding and in many ways a happy consummation in interracial matters. Today the white man understands the Negro ... the Negro understands the white man. Negroes know that the Old South means never, when it says "not now". The Negro knows that the Pharaohs of the Old South will not let the Negro go without a struggle. The furious fight the Old South is currently making shows clearly how determined is the Old South to eternalize the Negro's second class citizenship. The Negro understands now as never before that a great struggle lies ahead ore the race enters the Promised Land.

On the other hand, the whites of the Old South understand the Negroes and his ambition for full citizenship. They understand that the Negro cannot be bullied into abject submission to second rate citizenship. They understand that the Negro is not afraid any more. They understand that the meanness and corruption it will take to hold the Negro down will destroy the nation.

In other words those times of great tension are the times of greatest intrracial understanding! This is a situation in which matters may have to become worse in order to become better.

Are Negroes willing to pay the price of a full interracial understanding?

SOCIAL BARRIERS REPORTED EASING

The New York Times

Curbs Fewer in Housing and Clubs, but Not in Industry, Jewish Group Is Told

New York

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—An authority on inter-group relations reported here today that the last five years had witnessed a steady decline in social discrimination practices "in the residence, the fraternity, and even the town and city social club."

But at the same time, there "still persists on a wide scale" discriminatory barriers in the "executive suite—the top management echelons of American corporations," said the authority, Dr. John Slawson, executive vice president of the American Jewish Comittee.

The industries listed by Dr. Slawson were automobile manufacturing, banks, insurance companies, public utilities, steel, coal, oil.

Such discrimination against creeds and races, he held, "adversely affects national security interests because it prevents the nation from utilizing fully a substantial portion of American manpower."

Reports to Committee

Dr. Slawson, a prominent social scientist, made his report on current trends in social discrimination before the executive body of the American Jewish Committee which is holding its annual meeting at the Shoreham Hotel. The agency has been devoted to combating bigotry and discrimination.

The "crumbling" of social discrimination, Dr. Slawson said, was underscored in a recent study made by his agency of a "middle-sized northeastern city."

It was found, he went on, that nine out of eleven influential persons in this city could "be sword carriers in a discreet battle against discrimination." Dr. Slawson did not name the city.

Similar studies throughout the country, he said, revealed the same pattern in fraternities, residences and urban social clubs.

He reported that "barriers in national fraternities—an extremely important barometer of social custom—have been dissolving at an accelerated rate." In the last five years, he added, only two national fraternities out of sixty-one still retained restrictions against Jewish students as compared with twenty-five about fifteen years ago.

However, Slawson said that a problem "still exists of eliminating the practice of excluding Christians by Jewish fraternities, which grew out of the exclusionary policies of the general fraternities on the campus."

Similarly, he reported, "successes have been noted in some exclusionary social clubs in various parts of the country. An important factor, in bringing about changes, he said, has been the willingness of the leaders of these clubs to play a "pace-setting role" in fighting discrimination.

Dr. Slawson said his agency's studies of social discrimination had indicated that "older persons appear to be more exclusionary than young people." Also he found "women are more reluctant than mean to break down the barriers created against minority groups:"

Regarding housing, Dr. Slawson reported that committee studies "reveal a gradual decrease in the number of exclusionary residential areas in most communities throughout the country." He lisetd as two "significant pockets of residential discrimination," Bronxville, N. Y., and the District of Columbia.

In an analysis of remaining social discriminatory practices, Dr. Slawson contended they "persist more out of cultural lag and habit rather than antagonism." He said that "vituperative, hostile language directed against members of the "other groups" was rare today in private social circles as contrasted with ten years ago.

A Hand Of Fellowship

White Church Helps Family Of Man Who Died Beseiged By Debt

The family of a man who was found dead by police on Saturday with a shotgun at the foot of his bed and an "explanatory note under his head received a basket of assorted foods from a youth group of a local white protestant church.

Investigating Detective Howard Baugh said Thursday afternoon that he had taken a basket filled with food and other necessities to Mrs. Hattie Louise Gamble, 18 the wife of Wilson Gamble, 20, of 27 Meldon Ave., SE, the victim of the Saturday afternoon fatal shooting.

Gamble had reportedly written a note before his death explaining that he was despondent because he could not "handle his family obligations." The letter, as revealed by police, said Gamble listed the burden of bills as a contributing factor for "what he had done."

The youth organization, known as the Young Married Peoples Council, was said to have sent the basket to Mrs. Gamble as a gesture of understanding and sympathy to a family that apparently needed help following the tragic incident. The name of the church could not be immediately determined.

Baugh credited police Identification Technician Wheeler with providing the initial spark to the church group that culminated in their decision to make the helpful gesture to the bereaved family.

The detective said Wheeler looked at the pictures taken at the scene of the shooting and became so moved that he promised he would ask his church group to take some action in behalf of Gamble's survivors.

The gift was made quietly without fuss or fanfare, Baugh said, by people who were apparently genuinely touched by the pathetic plight that apparently prompted Gamble to take the action that he did Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Herman Long Of Fisk, Speaker At Atlanta U.

Atlanta, Georgia, November 5, 1959— Special —Herman H Long, authority on race relations, will open the Atlanta University Arts and Sciences Forum on Tuesday, November 10. Dr. Long will speak on Race Relations Consensus and Public Policy at 8:00 pm. in Dean Sage Auditorium. The public is invited.

Dr. Long has been a member of the staff of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University since 1943 and has held his present position as director of the department since 1947. In great demand as a consultant, he has conducted community self surveys in race relations for many cities, including San Francisco, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Trenton, New Jersey.

He is a graduate of Talladega College, with advanced degrees in psychology from the Hartford School of Religious Education and the University of Michigan. He is a member of the board of the National Association of Intergroup Relations having served as president in 1955-56, and a member of the National Conference of Christian and Jews.

Grand Jury Plans A Biracial Committee To Better Relations

The outgoing Fulton County Grand Jury declared Friday its members will continue efforts as a private group to get a bi-racial committee started here, and urged citizens "of both races" to write in opinions and suggestions.

The jury said many expressions of approval of its original suggestion that a bi-racial committee be formed to promote communication between races and encourage free expression of opinion on racial matters have been received.

The jurors, turned down earlier by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce on a request the chamber set up such a committee, thus decided to take the reins itself.

The announcement came in the jury's final presentments. The statement declared that "Although the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has rejected this suggestion, many expressions of approval of the idea have been received by this grand jury, urging that this committee be activated.

"Being even more convinced today of the necessity for the formation of a bi-racial committee to serve as a sounding board for expression of opinions, this grand jury, in special session prior to the end of its term of office, has voted to constitute itself henceforth as a private organizational group of citizens to work toward this objective."

Members of both races were urged to write the new committee giving their opinions and offering suggestions as to how the committee can be formed.

Letters should be addressed to Citizens Bi-Racial Committee, care of Fulton County Grand Jury, Fulton County Courthouse, Atlanta, Ga.

Relations Council Commends Court Compliance Acts

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations at its monthly Board Meeting, January 14, passed the following resolution:

"We commend Mayor Hartsfield for his wise and constructive statement regarding the desegregation of the transit system of Atlanta. We reaffirm the principles of good citizenship which the Mayor emphasized in his statement. We express the hope that all citizens, white and Negro, will comply with the Court decision with dignity and mutual respect."

Sermon On Race Relations Draws Protests From 2 Leaders Of Atlanta Congregation

ATLANTA, (AP)—A sermon on race relations brought two members of the St. Mark Methodist Church to their feet in protest against remarks by Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick Sunday.

Kirkpatrick's sermon drew heavily from the theme of a movie on racial intolerance. He quoted at length verses from a song in the movie, "You've Got To Be Taught To Hate."

James B. Wilson, steward, arose during the interim between the sermon and benediction. Speaking so everyone could hear, he said he did not agree with Kirkpatrick's statement that Southerners hate Negroes. He also criticized the minister for "ridiculing the state legislature."

"I'm tired of hearing that stuff over and over," Wilson said. "I don't want anybody telling me I have to send my children to an integrated school.

"Dow is a good friend of mine but his ideas are foreign to our thoughts. The folks that built this church don't think like that."

Wilson has been a steward since the early 1930's and a member of the church since 1913.

Ed Mann followed Wilson and said: "I'm speaking for myself, of course, but I don't want anyone to tell me I have to send my kids to an integrated school."

Another church member who did not want to give his name said Wilson and Mann "did not seem to be speaking for the majority of the people there. I think it would have been a good idea if they had waited to express their views until the evening services when comments and discussions are asked for by the minister."

Kirkpatrick prefaced his remarks with the statement:

"I have not come here to tell you that you must agree with this preacher's attitude about Negroes or public schools or not to be a Christian."

He invited church members to listen "while I talk only about myself."

"Call me what you like, 'communist, duped, do-gooder, fuzzy-minded'" Kirkpatrick said, "but when you ask me who may play on the golf course with me; who may sit on the bus with me; who may visit the public library with me, who may go to my son's school; who may vote in my state; who may worship in my heavenly Father's house, my answer grows entirely out of something the master teacher taught my heart . . . that day at the foot of his cross."

His sermon was in recognition of race relations day, observed Sunday by all Methodist churches.

Interracial Group Asks Churchmen's Integration Help

ATLANTA (AP) — A Southwide conference of Negro and white religious leaders Thursday called upon churchmen everywhere to redouble their efforts to eliminate racial barriers in the nation.

The conference also deplored the kidnaping of a Negro prisoner in Mississippi and urged prompt passage of civil rights legislation pending in Congress.

Some 120 Negroes and 50 white persons attended final sessions of the two-day meeting at Morehouse College and helped prepare a declaration of principles.

The sessions were sponsored by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People as part of an educational program designed to provide better understanding between the races.

The conference statement commended persons and organizations working to improve human relations and declared:

"We call upon churchmen both white and Negro to help accelerate the pace toward desegregation by lending the fullest support and encouragement; by joining and participating in race relations organizations; by issuing public statements and by activating social action committees in religious bodies and community organizations."

Dr. Everett Tilson, associate professor at Vanderbilt University Divinity School in Nashville, Tenn., made the keynote address on "Christian Faith and Race Relations."

"The Christian Faith calls for us to create a fellowship that transcends all barriers," he said.

"Let us fight for equality with humility, penitence and forgiveness. I'm not pleading for tolerance or patience — these are the two most overworked 'virtues' in America today.

"If official pronouncements mean anything at all," Tilson continued, "nothing could be clearer than the almost universal Christian conviction that no solution to the problem of race which falls short of 'equality with integration' can finally be reconciled with the demands of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

Attending the conference were delegates from Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, Washington, D. C., Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama.

Mayor Hartsfield To Address Hungry Club

Mayor William B. Hartsfield will be the speaker Wednesday, March 25 at the regular session of the Hungry Club at the Butler Street YMCA.

As part of the regular Hungry Club Series each year, the Mayor has made a report on the progress being made by the City in various areas and in addition, citizens have had an opportunity to raise questions concerning various problems that arise and in which they are interested.

Mayor Hartsfield, who has held the office of Mayor for a longer period than any of his predecessors, has received Nation-wide commendation for the splendid administration and leadership that he has given the City and on several occasions, Mayor Hartsfield has been the subject of National magazine articles. In addition, he is an outstanding advocate of air power and has served on several committees to improve airport facilities. Atlanta is now engaged in one of the largest projects of its kind in the nation for the improvement of its local Municipal Airport. When this is completed, the city will have one of the finest airports in the country.

The Mayor will report on the progress of the City during the past year. Since a large number of citizens always like to listen to this report, the public is urged to attend, the only condition being that they phone in their reservations so that arangements can be made to accommodate all who desire to attend this session of the Hungry Club.

Mays Says Race Relations Better

By JOEL W. SMITH

It is the responsibility of the NAACP to lift the yoke of bondage, not only from the Negro, but from every American citizen, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College said in a challenging installation address to the officers of the Atlanta Branch.

Following the address he installed Dr. H. I. Bearden, pastor of Big Bethel A.M.E. Church, as acting president; all Branch officers, committee chairmen and members of the executive committee.

The installation program of the Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held Monday night, at Big Bethel A.M.E. Church, with William A. Fowlkes presiding.

Speaking rather informally, the distinguished educator and minister told the members of the local branch, "Don't let anybody lead you to believe that the racial situation is deteriorating, that we have been set back 50 years and that the good relations between the races have been disturbed."

"Look at the record," he declared, "race relations are better today than they were 25 years ago."

Dramatically he pointed out that from 1619 to the Civil War it was a master-slave relationship, and that the second era of slavery was from 1877 to 1954. He said Negroes are just beginning to be really free and that white people are beginning to respect them.

WHY KILL THE NAACP?

Dr. Mays discussed the various methods currently being used to discredit and kill the NAACP. "Why would they try to kill the NAACP," he asked, then added, "look at the record and you can understand."

He noted that there are those who attempt to place the NAACP at one extreme and the KKK and White Citizens Councils at the other, he said, "only a dishonest man would try to place the NAACP in the same category as the KKK and White Citizens Councils."

NAACP BELIEVES IN NON-VIOLENCE

"The NAACP, all through the years, has believed in non-violence and we have used the only channel we can," he asserted.

Dr. Mays pointed to the many improvements in educational facilities, the millions of dollars now being paid Negro teachers; the death of the "white primary," and the fact that the walls of segregation are crumbling as results of court action spearheaded by the NAACP.

He deplored the fact that many Negroes with education, good jobs and economic security are afraid to fight for rights inherent by birth or guaranteed in the Constitution.

"It's a terrible thing when members of our group become so satisfied and argue that we should take it easy," he observed that there are those who are afraid to join or at least to let it be known that they are members of the NAACP.

DR. BEARDEN SAYS "I'M NOT AFRAID"

In his response and pledge, Dr. H. I. Bearden, acting president of the Atlanta Branch said, "My opinion is the same as Dr. Mays, namely, that some people right here in Atlanta are afraid, but I'm not afraid."

He called on the membership to join him in doing a good job. He paid a great tribute to the late Dr. Charles L. Harper and said: "We owe it to him to build the membership back to a high peak and let us do it by the help of God and through our own efforts."

Other participants on the program included: Bishop James J. Hinsley, of the Church of God In Christ; Bishop Peter R. Shy, of the C.M.E. Church; Mrs. Eunice G. Cooper, Branch secretary; Mrs. Ruby Edwards; and V. W. Hodges, chairman of the Executive Committee.

GEORGIA NEWS ROUNDUP

Race Relations Gains Hailed by Vandiver

Gov. Vandiver said Wednesday relations between the races in Georgia are the best they have been in over half a century.

But he said that segregated education "which both races acknowledge is most satisfactory for all concerned, must be maintained."

Vandiver spoke at a luncheon honoring him at the Fort Valley Woman's Club. The occasion was part of the annual spring meeting of the Peace Officers Assn. of Georgia.

Vandiver quoted J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, as saying the Negro situation is being exploited by Communists on a national scale.

"The Communist Party's objectives," the governor said, "are not to aid the Negroes but are designed to take advantage of all controversial issues on the racial question so as to create unrest, dissension and confusion in the minds of the American people."

He told the gathering a many sided attack is being made on the South, adding:

"In the defense and preservation of our ideals and institutions we will utilize every legal means and every legal weapon in the arsenal of our state government.

"Georgia would be spared this second agony of forced reconstruction were it not for the NAACP, the Communist agitators who have grabbed the tailgate of this organization and almost a single handful of their white collaborators who have renounced their birthright."

'Desegregation And Schools" Workshop At Central Y April 16

A leadership workshop concerning "Desegregation and the Schools" will be sponsored April 16 by the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations.

Registration for the all-day workshop will begin at 9 a.m., according to the Rev. Edward A. Cahill, chairman of the Council. Workshop sessions will be held at the Central YWCA, 72 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.

According to Mr. Cahill, the workshop is designed to bring together representative white and Negro citizens to discuss the Georgia school crisis, including court decisions community action and other aspects of the current situation.

The morning session will be a symposium on desegregation and the public schools with "The Current Scene" and "What Desegregation Means to the Negro" as program topics.

The afternoon will be devoted to three workshop sessions with the topics "Legal Aspects of School Desegregation," "Economic Consequences of School Closings" and "Community Education." Atlanta business and community leaders will participate in these sessions. Workshop participants will reconvene at 3 p.m. for summary reports on workshop sessions.

Highlander School Investigation Ends

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A state legislative committee investigating Highlander Folk School ended its public hearings Thursday to start preparing a report to the Legislature Tuesday.

Myles Horton, the school's director and founder, testified about the school's finances as Thursday's witness. During an hour and a half of close questioning by the committee, Horton claimed little knowledge of the school's money affairs.

Rep. Alan Hanover asked Horton which school fund supplied his salary. Horton replied, "I don't even know where the money comes from for my salary."

Horton promised to provide the committee with a complete audit of the school's finances. He explained he did not have enough notification ahead of time to prepare the figures the committee wanted.

Hanover read from the records that Horton did supply that the school had $18,406.73 in a Sewanee bank.

Horton estimated "off hand" that about $10,000 in school funds was placed in two savings and loan associations in California on the advice of his auditor.

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS

Hanover never could get Horton to say definitely if there were more than three accounts for Highlander funds. The legislator observed that the school's records were kept differently and that there had been several changes of auditors. He asked if this were deliberate.

"We do not try to hide anything," Horton replied.

Horton revealed that the bombings of synagogues caused the inter-racial school's insurance to be canceled. The school was without insurance for several months, he said, except for special contributions received to cover the property in case it was damaged by violence.

The school finally obtained coverage through Lloyd's of London, he said.

Horton also added that the committee's investigation of the school had led to cancellation of the school's automobile insurance.

Horton shifted restlessly as Hanover and the committee's attorney, J. J. McCartt, asked about his handling of school money.

CONTRIBUTORS

Rep. Harry Lee Senter pulled cards from four drawers of filing cabinets. The cards listed contributors to the school. He had Horton identify the donors. During this part of the questioning, the witness appeared more at ease and quipped with committee members and newsmen until Sen. Barton Dement asked him to answer only the questions.

After the hearing, Horton's attorney, Jordan Stokes III, charged that the committee had not granted his request to have witnesses appear at either of the public hearings here or in Tracy City.

HEARING CLOSES ON FOLK SCHOOL

Tennessee Solons Will Prepare Report

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A state legislative committee investigating Highlander Folk school has ended its public hearings to start preparing a report to the legislature Tuesday.

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Rep. Alan Hanover asked Horton which school fund supplied his salary. Horton replied, after prodding from Hanover:

"I don't even know where the money comes from for my salary."

AUDIT PROMISED

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INSURANCE CANCELED

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Noted Speakers To Attend Meet At Highlander Folk School

Marion A. Wright, vice president of the Southern Regional Council, and Msgr. John O'Grady, Executive Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, will be the evening speakers at a week-end conference on Community Services and Segregation at the Highlander Folk School.

The conference is part of a residential workshop starting May 17 for professional staff and volunteers of social work and health agencies.

Mgr. O'Grady will speak on "All Manner of Men," Friday, May 22 at 8:30 p. m. and Wright will speak on "Who is a Subversive?" the following evening. The public is invited.

Scholarships covering all expenses have been provided by the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Prynce Hopkins Foundation for the May 17-24 residential workshop.

Recent activities at Highlander have included a College Week-end Workshop attended by 42 students from Fisk University, Lane College, Morehouse College, Scarritt College, Tuskegee Institute, The University of the South, and Vanderbilt University.

Workshop leaders were Herman Long, Race Relations Institute, Fisk University; Alice Cobb, Director of Rural Field Work, Scarritt College; and Charles H. Boyles, editor of Concern Magazine.

Highlander Loses Test In Battle Over Charter

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP) — An all-white jury held Friday the interracial Highlander Folk School was operated for the personal gain of Myles Horton, its founder-director.

Circuit Judge Chester C. Chattin did not rule immediately on the state's demand that the adult general welfare charter be revoked.

He gave Highlander attorneys 30 days in which to file briefs on the legal point to be considered in his decision. The state then will have an additional 10 days to prepare a reply.

The jury needed 47 minutes to uphold the prosecution's charge that Highlander illegally gave Horton 76 acres of land and the house in which he lives. The defense claimed the property was deeded to Horton as back payment for 20 years of service to the school during which he drew no salary.

A second issue of fact debated during the 4-day trial was not submitted to the jury. This was whether Highlander engaged in commercial activities by selling beer and other items. Chattin said there was no disagreement on this point and directed the jury to disregard it.

A third prosecution charge, that Highlander violated Tennessee's 58-year-old school segregation law, was not argued before the jury. The defense conceded workshops and seminars were recially integrated at the school near Monteagle.

Chattin must determine if these offenses, either proved by the state or admitted by the defense, warrant revocation of Highlander's charter. He has indicated he would prefer to halt the sale of beer by injunction rather than revoking the charter.

A Look At Highlander Folk School

Myles Horton: 'An Attractive Nuisance'

This is the second in a series of articles on the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn.

By THOMAS R. WARING
Editor of
The News and Courier

TRACY CITY, Tenn. (Special)—In the minds of many neighbors, Myles Horton is an attractive nuisance. They admit he is a likable fellow, but they oppose—with varying degrees of intensity—what he is doing with Highlander Folk School.

Just what he is doing is something of a mystery. Scarcely anybody in Grundy County ever goes there. Since the early 1930s, when Horton stirred trouble among relief clients during the depression, people of the Cumberland Plateau have held aloof and regarded him with suspicion.

In an attempt to find out why and what they suspect, I questioned about a dozen representative citizens of Tracy City, Monteagle and nearby neighborhoods. Having just come from a two-hour interview with Horton, I was conversant with his aims as expressed in his own terms. Those terms are familiar to anyone who follows radical doctrines of the times. Horton says he speaks for "the working people" and otherwise implies that he defends the weak against the strong.

EDITOR'S VIEW

A longtime resident of this region in a position to know conditions better than most people has a different description of Horton's work. He is Herman Baggenstoff, editor and publisher of The Grundy County Herald, a weekly newspaper.

"I do not know of a single accomplishment Myles Horton can claim in Grundy County, either economic or educational," Baggenstoff said. The editor, who comes of a pioneer Cumberland family, was one of the witnesses against Highlander before an investigating committee of the Tennessee Legislature.

"He may not start trouble, but when it starts, he keeps it rolling," Baggenstoff told me.

Up to four years ago, he said, racial integration was not conspicuous among the interests of Highlander Folk School. Horton's interests lay more in organizing workers and teaching modern techniques of industrial unrest.

Baggenstoff's newspaper seldom prints anything about Horton and Highlander. In the last 12 years, the editor said, he may have commented no more than four times.

One comment that sticks in local memories is an editorial that appeared in 1954. Horton, who has been investigated periodically without serious effect on his activities, had been brought before a U.S. Senate subcommittee sitting in New Orleans. During the hearing he was forcibly ejected on orders of Sen. James O. Eastland. In a heated verbal exchange, Horton was quoted to the effect that mountain people "don't scare easy."

Horton was born at Savannah, Tenn., in the Tennessee Valley. He moved in 1932 to a community called Summerfield, about midway between Monteagle and Tracy City. The intimation that he is a "mountain man" was challenged sharply by The Grundy County Herald.

NOT MOUNTAINEER

In its issue of March 25, 1954, The Herald said:

"Myles Horton is a lowlander and an outsider and a thousand years at Summerfield would not change that fact. Mountain people accept strangers at face value and when their trust has been flouted and used against them, they clam up and wait their day. Myles can call himself anything he wishes but he will never see the day that he is accepted as a mountain man . . . After 20 years of efforts and after thousands of dollars have been spent, his followers might number thirteen. After all, in one election the party drew eleven votes, all from the Summerfield area."

In the national election of 1936, Earl Browder, Communist candidate for president of the United States, had a ticket in circulation in these parts.

Though Horton repeatedly denies connection with communists or the party, many local people frankly suspect the Highlander Folk School.

"Where there's so much smoke there must be some fire," half a dozen persons said. Few were reluctant to talk when invited to comment on Horton. Most of them call him Myles. They all seem to know him. I talked mostly with citizens whose business gives them an opportunity to know a wide cross-section of the community — people like drug store and filling station proprietors, a banker and a variety of others.

Most of them talked freely and did not ask to have their names withheld, but for the sake of brevity I shall lump a few sample quotations without specific attribution:

"We thought at first it would be a real folk school, to preserve traditions of the mountains. Later it became plain that the object was to stir labor unrest — among the textile workers at Huntsville, Ala., as well as in the coal fields here."

"The miners ran Myles out. Everybody likes him but they disapprove of the school. It's given the county a lot of bad publicity."

"When the rumor got around that Myles was going to put colored children in the public school at Monteagle, a hundred cars collected around the schoolhouse. Some of the men were armed. There would have been violence if he had tried it. Fortunately he didn't."

"There's no doubt in my mind what goes on there. The Danish pottery and the hand-loom of the early days didn't last long."

LOCAL ATTITUDES

During my interview with Horton he frankly said his operations were unpopular with many people. I asked if he had any supporters in the region. He said, "Don't ask them in Tracy City," and shifted to another subject. When I pressed him for names, he mentioned two men in Monteagle.

The first one said:

"I don't know what goes on in the school. It's all hearsay. But Myles is as nice a fellow as you ever met. The people that come to his workshop trade here. I've never had a check bounce."

The second person Horton named as a supporter shook his head. Highlander Folk School, in this man's opinion, is a disturbing element in Grundy County. No Negro family lives in the county. There is no race problem because there are no Negroes. Highlander Folk School has introduced Negroes into the neighborhood. The people are disturbed by this and other practices, he said.

A witness who was eager to throw light on Highlander is the Rev. C. H. Kilby, evangelist singer, former ball player and business man. He had a batch of affidavits gathered in 1940-1941 when The Crusaders tried to link Highlander Folk School with subversion and communism.

Most of Kilby's affidavits were based on hearsay and conjecture. At least two contained details tying the school to communism and possibly Russian imperialism. But one was not signed. Kilby said it was dictated by a former member of the Highlander staff who declined to affix a signature. The signer of the other affidavit is dead.

These and other documents, all relating to events long ago, were submitted by Kilby to the legislative committee. The committee's work will be discussed in another article.

The next article will shift the scene to the University of the South at Sewanee. Fourteen Sewanee professors issued a statement in support of Highlander that created another storm of words. I went to Sewanee to talk with students and university officials.

Tomorrow: Sewanee comments on Highlander.

Blast Padlocking Of Highlander Folk School

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—The Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights have joined the rising protest against the padlocking of Highlander Folk School.

Delegates to the southwide meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Columbia, South Carolina, called upon Tennessee Governor Buford Ellington and other state officials "to take steps to end this obvious persecution of the School and of Mrs. Septima Clark, its Educational Director."

The conference declared that "these attacks are apparently at the bottom inspired by the program for integration carried on at the School." President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Alabama.

"ARREST SHAMEFUL"

The Alabama Christian movement, headed by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, acted at a mass meeting of the organization in Birmingham. It declared:

"The arrest of Mrs. Septima Clark of this School is shameful and deserves condemnation by all lovers of freedom. Having already lost one job and suffered much humiliation because of her courageous stand for freedom, she is now being harrassed and intimidated by those who seek to tie America's future to the evils of yesterday.

"As we understand it, Highlander is guilty of nothing more than believing fully in integration and providing training worships and forums for persons who are striving to make democracy real for all Americans irrespective of race, creed or color.

"We condemn as unjust, unChristian and unAmerican these sordid attacks. We call upon all liberty loving people, white and colored, to stand together, for this is one fight. We must pray for those whose eyes are dimmed by the dazzling light of freedom; whose understanding is so limited as to understand the word integration to mean communism."

O.Z. Evers Legal Fund.

Tenn. Puts Integrated Folk School On Trial

By LEON DANIEL

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. (UPI) — Since Highlander Folk School was founded in the mountains of Southeast Tennessee in 1932, it has been a center of controversy and tomorrow it goes on trial again—possibly for its life.

The school, which is racially integrated, has been called a breeding place for "subversives," "fellow travelers" and even "communists" since its beginning.

It has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the House unAmerican Activities Committee, the state of Georgia and numerous self-styled amateur investigators. And now, after 27 years, the Tennessee legislature has finally gotten into the act.

A legislative committee will hold its first public hearing in an investigation of the school at nearby Tracy City tomorrow.

AUTHORIZED

The investigation was authorized in a resolution which passed overwhelmingly in both houses of the legislature although Gov. Buford Ellington and many lawmakers indicated they didn't think it would "do much good."

The reason for this sentiment is that despite all investigations nobody has ever been able to pin any serious charges on the school or its founder and director, Myles Horton, and make them stick.

Horton has said repeatedly that his files are always open for investigation, he isn't a Communist and he'll sue anybody who calls him one.

So far the investigation has consisted of one closed hearing which seems to have established only one thing for sure—that the people in Grundy County don't want the school there.

NO PROOF

Many of them are quick to say the school is "subversive" and they'd like to get it out of the county, but so far they haven't been able to prove anything damaging.

For example, one retired Army sergeant told the committee he though "the school is operated out of Moscow." then told the newsmen he'd had no contact with the school for the past 20 years.

If the lawmakers can't come up with enough evidence to close Highlander, hey plan to attack the school's charter.

The charter states that the school's mission is to train industrial leaders and some committee members have said they doubt if Highlander, they plan to atack the trains industrial leaders.

If the school loses its charter it would lose its tax exempt status but could continue operating.

Since the school is racially integrated that may have had something to do with the reason for the investigation. But it probably doesn't explain why the people of Grundy County oppose it.

As one resident put it, "we don't have a single Negro permanent resident in the county.z How can integration be an issue if you don't have any Negroes?"

The school once worked for unionization of the South, but now the amphasis is on promoting integration.

Horton said the school is supported by contributions form individuals, organizations served by the school, foundations and tuition.

Eleanor Roosevelt recently spoke at the school and has often endorsed its work.

Last year 657 people participated in workshops and conferences at the school. Of the total, 398 were white and 259 were Negroes. Many integration leaders, notably the Rev. Martin Luther King who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, have attended integration workshops there.

Highlander School Fosters Subversion, Tenn. Probers Told

By BARNEY BALLARD

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) —Arkansas Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett and a friend an Atlanta Photographer, told a Tennessee legislative committee Wednesday they believe Highlander Folk School has fostered subversive activities for several years.

Their testimony before the investigating committee followed vigorous denials by Director Myles Horton that neither he nor the school had been involved in such activities.

Horton, who spent more than four hours as a witness, was directed to return Thursday for more questioning.

The committee of two senators and three representatives was appointed several days ago and directed by the Legislature to investigate alleged subversive activities at Highlander, a Grundy County institution near Monteagle, a few miles northwest of Chattanooga.

Friend testified after showing a color movie he said he made at Highlander during Labor Day weekend, 1957. The school was observing its 25th anniversary at that time.

The movie showed various integrated activities at Highlander, including whites and Negroes swimming together in a lake at the school.

Friend said he went to Highlander while employed as a photographer for the Georgia Commission on Education, had no trouble registering and stayed three or four days.

Horton, who testified before Friend, told newsmen afterward that he knew Friend had made the movies, that Friend brought them back and ran them off so Horton could identify the persons in the pictures.

Bennett testified he had been engaged in a considerable amount of investigating subversive activities in Arkansas. He said he was approached by a Nashville newsman and asked if he would be willing to come over here and testify.

Bennett read excerpts from testimony before congressional investigating committees in which several individuals previously connected with Highlander were mentioned.

He listed Pete Seeger; Claude Williams, former Arkansas resident; Charles Gomillion, a dean at Tuskegee Institute; Aubrey Williams and James Dombrowski, among others.

Bennett testified there had been a close relationship between Highlander and Horton with Commonwealth College in Arkansas, which he said was padlocked in 1941.

Horton denied time after time that he ever has been a Communist or that the school has engaged in subversive activities.

"On the contrary," he said, "I hate communism."

The committee gave no indication how many more witnesses remained to be called or how much longer the hearing would last. The committee must take its report to the Legislature by next Tuesday.

(AP Wirephoto.)

MYLES HORTON (R) DEFENDS HIS SCHOOL
His Attorney, Jordan Stokes, Is At Left

Filing Of Suit In Highlander Case Ordered

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The Tennessee Senate voted Thursday to direct the filing of a suit against Highlander Folk School for revocation of its charter. The action was taken by voice vote.

The House is expected to vote later on the same proposal.

A five-man legislative investigating committee reported to the legislature Tuesday that it found a considerable amount of circumstantial evidence that subversive activities had been carried on around the school.

The report recommended that Highlander's tax-free charter, obtained as a public welfare institution, be revoked on grounds it had been abused and misused.

Highlander, chartered in 1934, is located near Monteagle, Tenn., a few miles northwest of Chattanooga.

The joint House-Senate resolution directed Albert F. Sloan, district attorney, to file the revocation suit. He sat in on one of the open hearings last week.

Sen. Ernest Guffey of Athens questioned the propriety of the resolution.

"Do we have to direct the attorney general to do something?" Guffey asked Sen. Lawrence Hughes of Arlington, one of the investigation committee members.

"Yes," Hughes said.

"You mean he doesn't enforce the law?" Guffey asked.

"In this case," Hughes said, "we're on solid ground."

Sen. Barton Dement, committee chairman, told the Senate that the state solicitor said the resolution should be passed.

The committee held three days of open hearings and two or more private hearings in its investigation of alleged subversive activities at the school.

Sloan said he would comply with the legislature's request.

"If they're violating any laws

up there," he said, "I'll push it to the limit."

Myles Horton, director of Highlander, has denied that he or the school had engaged in subversive activities. He said he felt certain both would be vindicated by a court hearing and that the charter would be retained.

Highlander slates workshop parley

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — A conference on Community Services and Segregation will be held at Highlander Folk School on the week end of May 17.

Speakers will include Marion A. Wright, vice president of Southern Regional Council, and Msgr. John O'Grady, executive secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

Monseignuer O'Grady will speak on "All Manner of Men" May 22 at 8:30 p.m. and Mr. Wright will speak on "Who is a Subversive?" on the following evening.

Scholarships covering all expenses have been provided by the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Prynce Hopkins Foundation for the residential workshop for professional staff and volunteer of social work and health agencies.

Highlander Folk School

School will go on,' says director

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — "I'm confident that our charter is good and (whatever happens, Highlander will go on. You can't kill anything that means this much to so many people."

Myles Horton, director of Highlander Folk School here, sounded this note of confidence in the face of determined attack on that institution by the Tennessee legislature.

Both Houses of the legislature have directed the district attorney general to file suit for revocation of the school's charter. Their orders came after a joint legislative committee conducted a series of hearings on the school.

Following the hearings last week, the committee recommended that the charter be revoked and reported:

* * *

"A GREAT DEAL of circumstantial evidence, which is competent, was unfolded before the committee... to the effect that the 'school' is a meeting place for known Communists and fellow travelers.

"Within the last several years, there have been people directly connected with the 'school' either as members of its board of directors or trustees or as visitors or as guest lecturers or entertainers, who have in their past history a long association with so-called Communist-front organizations.

"Some of these people are James Dombrowski, Abner W. Berry, Martin Luther King, Donald L. West, John B. Thompson, Aubrey Williams, Pete Seiger and others."

* * *

MR. HORTON pointed out that one part of the report exposes the basic motivation of the probe. This report says that the school shifted its interest from union activity "to the problems concerned with segregation and integration and has continued along this line until the present day."

Mr. Horton told the AFRO: "In the first place, it was a very unfair investigation. They did not subpoena any witnesses that were friendly to us.

"They are simply trying to equate communism with integration. Mr. Senter (Harry Lee Senter, Tenn. state representative) referred to our 25th anniversary celebration a couple years back at which Dr. Martin Luther King spoke.

"He said: 'You were really celebrating Black Monday, too weren't you?'" (Black Monday is the term by which southern segregationists refer to Monday, May 17, 1954 when the Supreme Court handed down its decision against public school discrimination.)

* * *

DURING THE investigation, Mr. Horton said: "Bruce Bennet, attorney general from Arkansas, stood behind committee members all through the hearings. He would whisper questions to them and they would, in turn, ask me the questions.

"When Mr. Bennett left the hearings, he said to the committee, 'Run 'em out, boys'

"They used Gov. Griffin's smear sheet against Highland. They had both Georgia and Arkansas in on a hearing that was supposed to be a state matter. I always felt Tennessee was capable of handling its own affairs.

"Chairman of the committee was Barton Dement of Murfreesboro. He has introduced segregation legislation in the state House of Representatives."

Mr. Horton continued: "They recommended that our charter be taken from us on the grounds that we are not a school. Highlander is a school. This is attested to by the fact that the internal revenue service calls us a school.

"The Adult Education Association of America considers us a school.

"The Adult Education Association of America considers us a school. I'm chairman of the association's residential adult education committee which I will take to Germany this summer."

* * *

MR. HORTON said the school was founded in 1932. Located in the southern Cumberland Mountains, the school is situated on 200 acres and has 12 buildings.

The school conducts seminars and workshops on such problems as integration, United Nations, community leadership, and social work, for teachsrs, union members, community leaders.

Persons attending the workshops live on the campus on an unsegregated basis. The paid staff and non - paid faculty are both integrated. Among the permanent staff members are: Mrs. Septima Clarke who is director of education. Mrs. Clarke was fired several years ago from her teaching post in Charleston, S.C. because of her NAACP affiliation.

Miss Bernice Robinson is running an extension program for the school in the Sea Islands of South Carolina. Miss Genell Elder is school librarian.

Faculty members include Morehouse Dean B. R. Brazil, who is chairman of Highlander's executive council; Herman Long, Fisk University, and the Rev. C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute.

* * *

ASKED IF THE school would set up in another state if it lost its Tennessee charter, Mr. Horton said: "I'm not anticipating that. Whatever they do will not put Highlander out of business.

"Highlander is an idea and you can't kill an idea.

"Our purpose is to achieve brotherhood and democracy in the South here and now. Democracy to us means equal opportunity and equal access to all public facilities in all phases of life for everybody."

He added: "Highlander has never been on any subversive list at any time. We've had no trouble with the government that couldn't be taken care of in a few months.

"Yes, we've been under attack before. A couple of years ago, Sen. Eastland had me physically thrown out of his committee hearings in New Orleans because I refused to be used as an informer. I offered to talk about myself and Highlander but no one else.

"He had me thrown out and threatened to have me cited for contempt. He didn't follow it up, though."

* * *

ASKED ABOUT local reaction to the legislature's campaign against the school, Mr. Horton said:

"We have had editorial support from papers in Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville and numbers of other papers. Opposition has come mainly from papers that oppose integration.

"The majority of the press has been sympathetic. We have also received just piles of letters from citizens both white and colored expressing their support.

"I have in my hand a letter from a Nashville teacher who says he wants to express his personal apology as a white man.

"The committee had subpoenaed our list of contributors and threatened to expose them. wrote saying, 'Here's my contribution, put my name on the list.'"

Mr. Horton said that through his attorney, Jordan Stokes 3rd, he would fight efforts of the legislature to tamper with the operation of the school.

TENNESSEE SEEKS TO CLOSE SCHOOL

Interracial Highlander Folk Institution Is Termed a 'Public Nuisance'

Special to The New York Times.

ALTAMONT, Tenn., Aug. 12 —The State of Tennessee today petitioned a Circuit Court judge here to padlock the Highlander Folk School, alleging that it has become a "public nuisance" and a place which "harbors and protests" persons violating the criminal laws of the state.

The school is located on the Cumberland Plateau about sixty miles from Chattanooga. It is now in its twenty-seventh year and has been a controversial institution because of its liberal racial policies and programs.

Its avowed purpose is training officials and leaders of labor unions in organization techniques.

Defended by Liberals

During its turbulent career, Highlander frequently has been defended by nationally known liberals, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who visited the school last summer, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott leader, who has taken part in seminars at the school.

District Attorney General Albert F. Sloan, who filed today's petition, requested a temporary order closing the school.

Circuit Judge Chester C. Chattin of Winchester, Tenn., set the petition for hearing Aug. 22. Should Judge Chattin grant the petition the school would be placed under padlock pending a hearing on the merits of the case.

Three Held in Raid

After the petition was filed, a hearing was held for three defendants arrested July 31 in a raid on the interracial school conducted by county officers and a state trooper under the direction of Mr. Sloan.

These defendants, charged aiding arrest and interfering with an officer, are Brent E. Barksdale, 22 years old, of Los Angeles; Perry M. Sturges, 34, of Shelter Island Heights, L. I., and Guy H. Carawan Jr., 32, of Los Angeles.

The three defendants were held for grand jury action and released in $250 bond each.

Mrs. Septima P. Clark, 61, educational director of the school, was held for the grand jury last week on a charge of illegal possession of liquor. She was released in $500 bail.

Would Revoke Charter

Mr. Sloan's petition also asked the court to revoke the school's charter. It operates under a public welfare charter. The petition asserts that the "unlawful" activities of the school are such that the public welfare requires the revocation of the charter.

Mrs. Clark is a Negro. The other defendants, who are teachers at the school, are white. The four contended in court last week that their arrest was part of a campaign of harassment by the police.

The raid was conducted while an interracial group of about thirty persons was watching a movie that followed a seminar.

Under State Inquiry

Earlier this year, the school was the subject of an investigation by a committee of the Tennessee Legislature, which heard testimony that its teachings leaned toward communism. The committee recommended on technical grounds that the school's charter be revoked. No action has been taken, however.

The school's director, Myles Horton, engaged in several arguments with Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, during a Congressional investigation in 1957.

As chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee Senator Eastland was then investigating alleged Communist activity in the South.

Padlocked by Sheriff

Close Highlander Building

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — The Montgomery Improvement Association declared that efforts to padlock Highlandner Folk School near here are a threat to every individual and organization working for integration in the South.

Rev. S. S. Seay Sr., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary of MIA, issued a statement condemning the attack on Highlander on the same day that authorities padlocked the administration building at the integrated school.

Dr. Seay specifically assailed the arrest and harassment of Mrs. Septima P. Clark, education director at Highlander and an outstanding Negro leader in the South. Mrs. Clark was arrested and jailed after a raid on the school by state authorities during a workshop on July. 31.

THE MIA, of which Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is president, declared that "Highlander faces the most critical period of its existence. Organizations and personalities that are trying to improve human relations across racial lines will continue to feel the impact of forces that are frantically trying to hold the line to a way of life that is contradictory to the highest ideals of this nation.

"The NAACP and its official family, Myles Horton and Highlander Folk School, Martin Luther King Jr. and all who subscribe to principles of life advocated by these organizations and persons will not go unmolested by the opposition.

"Many of these persons and organizations are struggling for their survival in the struggle for human decency and total freedom. The hope of the future rests upon dedicated lawyers like Cecil Branstetter, leaders of fortitude like Myles Horton, and women of integrity, honesty and courage like Septima P. Clark."

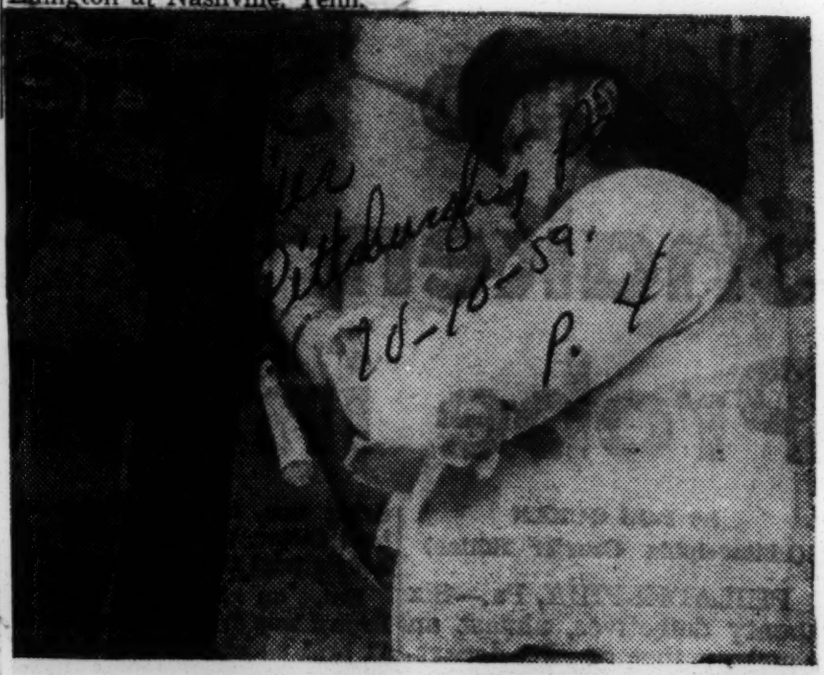
■

THE PADLOCK was put on Highlanders' main building on Sept. 26 as a result of an order by Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin. The judge ordered temporary closing of the building on the ground that beer had been sold there, a charge that was denied by Horton, director of the school.

Chattin's order followed a hearing at Altamont on Sept. 14 to 16 on a petition by Atty. Gen. A. B. Sloan to close the school as a "public nuisance." The petition was filed after a raid during which liquor was found in a privade residence on the school grounds.

The warrant under which the raid was made was declared invalid by Judge Chattin, but Mrs. Clark must still face the charge of possession of liquor in November, when there will also be a hearing to determine whether Highlander shall be closed permanently.

Officials of the school asked friends to protest to Gov. Buford Ellington at Nashville, Tenn.



Closes Highlander—Sheriff Elston Clay padlocks main building of Highlander Folk School at Grundy County, Tenn. Hearing on whether the school should be closed permanently will be heard in November.

Highlander Folk School plans expanded program

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.— "You can padlock a building, but you can't padlock an idea. Highlander is an idea, and an idea is like a lump of fermented dough. You can't kill it and you can't close it in."

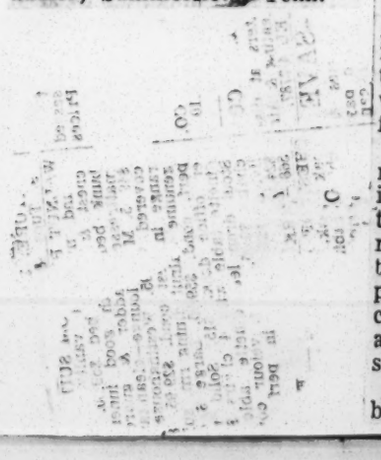
So declared Dr. Myles Horton, director of Highlander Folk School, Sunday night at the first workshop to be held at the school since the padlocking of the main building on Sept. 26.

Dr. Horton told a group of twenty ministers and social workers at the school's Rolling Stone House that, instead of being discouraged by the temporary loss of its main building, the school will step up its program during the coming year.

SONNEL, a larger number of longer season for its extension program are all planned by the school.

Highlander has recently announced the election of Dr. Robert Palmer, minister of the and Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, Nashville Unitarian Church, Louisville, Ky., director of public service programs for station WHAS, to the executive council, its policy making body.

It has also announced the reelection of Dr. B. R. Brazeal, dean of Morehouse College, Atlanta, as chairman of the executive council. Other members of the council include Dr. Charles Gomillion, tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Dr. Eugene Kayden, professor emeritus of Economics at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and Miss May Justus, teacher and author, Summerfield, Tenn.



Ark. aide wants to shut Tenn. school

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Attorney General Bruce Bennett of Arkansas has recommended to the Tennessee Legislature that the Highlander Folk School be closed.

According to the Nashville Banner, Bennett stated if the school were in his district he would close it on the grounds "It was a nuisance."

He was quoted as saying he would gladly come to Tennessee, if invited, to lend whatever "help I could."

Governor Faubus' attorney general offered to make available information gathered in his investigation of the NAACP in Little Rock, at which none of the accused were invited to testify.

Since Bennett's remarks, a resolution to investigate Highlander for subversive activities was rushed through the Tennessee Legislature. One of the sponsors, State Rep. Harry L. Senter, said, according to the Nashville Tennessean, that supporters of the school were "a breed of parasites called one-worlders. They do not like to admit they are Americans, for they are not."

* * *

MYLES HORTON, director of Highlander, on learning of Attorney General Bennett's proposal, went to the State Capitol and invited members of the general assembly to visit and investigate Highlander at any time. The school's activities were based, he said, on its official policy statement.

"Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood, education and health; to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public services."

The invitation was followed by a letter to the representatives who introduced the resolution, pointing out that "since in the eyes of many people Highlander's reputation has been damaged by the publicity given your proposed investigation, I know you will agree that it is not unreasonable for me to insist on a decisive and unequivocal report; one that either substantiates the charges made by the attorney general of Arkansas that Highlander is subversive or one that clears the school and Tennessee.

Highlander School has held a continuous series of workshops and discussions with accents on civil rights and the race issue. Speakers and audiences of both races have been invited to attend the programs.

Highlander Folk School Is Defended By Dr. M. L. King's Group

Plea Is Made For Friends To Send Protests To Gov. Buford Ellington, Attacking Bigots; High Praise Given Atty. Cecil Branstetter

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Chattin's order followed a hearing at Altamont Sept. 15 and 16 on a petition by Attorney General A. B. Sloan to close the school as a public nuisance. The petition was filed after a raid during which liquor was found in a private residence on the school grounds. The warrant under whic hthe raid was made was declared invalid by Judge Chattin, but Mrs. Clark must still face the charge of possession of liquor in November, when there will also be a hearing to determine whether Highlander shall be closed permanently.

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Witnesses For Highlander Deny Seeing Alcohol Sold At School

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP) —Witnesses for Highlander Folk School testified Tuesday that they had never seen intoxicating beverages sold at the coptroversial adult education center.

Denial of charges made by the state, which seeks to padlock the 27-year-old interracial institution as a public nuisance, was led by Myles Horton, a co - founder and head of the school.

Horton testified he personally was responsible for beer being on Highlander property.

"I recommended that beer be served to persons attending workshops and social events instead of them having to go into nearby towns where (racially) mixed groups are not welcome," he said. "Absolutely not," he said when asked whether beer or liquor had been sold to anyone at the school.

The state's witnesses testified at the hearing's opening Monday they had bought beer at the school or had seen it purchased and consumed many times.

The defense won a major victory when Judge Chester C. Chattin ruled illegal a search warrant used by Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan and state and county officers in a raid on the school July 31. The raid was the basis of the state's petition for a temporary injunction to padlock the school.

Atty. Cecil Branstetter insisted the warrant was illegal because it was made out to Sheriff Elston Clay, but delivered to Chief Dep. Louie Winton to serve. The defense claimed a 1959 state law made it necessary for Clay to serve the warrant personally.

Defense witnesses also testified they had never seen any lewdness, lasciviousness or drunkenness at the school, as charged in the state petition.

They included seven members of the faculty of the University of the South at Sewanee, about 10 miles west of Highlander. All said they had been at Highlander at one time or another.

Horton said the cost of the beer served was included in fees and tuition charged persons attending workshops and seminars. He said the cost also was defrayed by a system under which beer drinkers put money in a cigar box — a kitty - type procedure.

"We have never sold anything at Highlander," Horton said.

Three Negroes testified for Highlander. They were Mrs. Septima Clark, the school's education director; the Rev. Solomon S. Seay, secretary of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Assn. and the Rev. U. Z. McKinnon of Jackson, Tenn.

Each said he had stayed at the school for various lengths of time and never seen anything morally improper or reason for calling the school a nuisance.

Jury Rules Highlander 'Personal Benefit' School

ALTAMONT, Tenn., Nov. 6 (UPI) —A jury today ruled that integrated Highlander Folk School had been operated for the "personal benefit" of its director, but Judge Chester Chattin delayed a decision on whether to revoke the school's charter.

The jury of 11 men and one woman deliberated about 45 minutes before deciding that the school was operated for the benefit of Director Myles Horton.

Before the jury began its deliberations Chattin ruled out consideration of all questions other than if Horton benefited from operation of the school.

The state is trying to revoke the school's charter. At the start of the four-day hearing the state listed nine reasons for charter revocation, but they had dwindled to just one by the time Chattin gave the case to the jury.

Chattin withheld a decision on revoking the charter. He gave defense attorneys 30 days to file a brief and gave the state an additional 30 days to answer the defense brief.

This means it will be at least two months before Chattin decides.

The state's case was built around the transfer of a house and other property to Morton by Highlander. The property was valued by some witnesses at as much as $37,000.

Horton and the school argued the property was turned over in lieu of salary. Horton said he worked more than 20 years at the school for nothing but expenses.

Highlander is located at Monteagle near here and conducts integration workshops each year.

Interracial Sex Parties Cited

Highlander School Case Opens

By JACK SETTERS

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (Special) —A woman whose husband once worked at Highlander Folk School testified Monday to witnessing sex parties between whites and Negroes on the school's campus and told of seeing whisky and beer stored and being sold in the school building.

Mrs. Robert J. Thomas, holding a small baby in her arms, was one of three state's witnesses who told the court during a stormy padlock hearing that the controversial inter-racial school constitutes a nuisance in Grundy County.

Mrs. Thomas said that her husband worked for Highlander for 28 months during the early 1940's and that she had seen minors, including the teen-age son and nephew of President-Founder Myles Horton, loitering around the area where beer was being sold on the school premises. She also declared that she had seen "quite a few" drunks during her frequent visits to the school.

Under direct questioning by Dist. Atty. A. F. Sloan, the woman said the alleged drunks were "men and women, boys and girls—all sexes and colors."

Mrs. Thomas testified that she lodged a complaint with Horton and she and her sons surprised a young white girl and a Negro youth in a compromising situation in a wooded area near a lake on the school grounds. She said that Horton barred her from ever coming back on the Highlander property because she "couldn't keep her mouth shut."

Mrs. Thomas charged that she had seen Negroes and whites, nude, inside the cabins on the school grounds and that "sometime they were in bed and sometime they were standing up."

Earlier, Mrs. William Lane, the mother of four children, who has lived near the school for 17 years, said that she sometimes heard "hollering and whooping" at the school, sometimes as late as 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Lane said that men and women from the school trespassed on her property, "dressed in as little as they could and get by with it." She said that she once told one "undecently dressed" couple that she would use a shotgun on them if they didn't stay off her property.

Sloan asked, "Did they (the school officials) entice young girls from the community in there?"

Mrs. Lane replied, "They did. They like to have aggravated me to death to let my daughter go to summer camp over there. When my husband got through with them, they did not ever come back."

"How many local girls became pregnant over there?" Sloan demanded.

Judge Chester C. Chattin refused to allow the woman to answer when Defense Attorney Cecil Branstetter of Nashville lodged vigorous objection to the question.

On cross-examination, Branstetter brought out that Mrs. Lane and her husband once took Horton and Highlander to court as a result of a dispute over a property line. The attorney brought from the woman an admission that she was "angry" because she was forced to pay a tax on her property while Highlander maintains a tax exempt status.

In commenting on the land dispute, Mrs. Lane said she told Horton she didn't care if the school's fence remained where it was "if he would just keep himself and them people on their side of it."

Ike Church, 70, who once was employed at the school as a carpenter, told of buying beer at the school from Horton's 12-year-old nephew and added that he had seen Horton on occasions "when I thought he'd had a drink or two."

Judge Chattin refused to allow Church to testify as to whether he had ever seen Negroes and whites swimming in the nude in the school's lake.

The hearing got under way amid numerous verbal clashes between Branstetter and Sloan. The side remarks of the two attorneys brought numerous reprimands from the bench.

At one point, Branstetter remarked that any attorney general who would allow a nuisance in his county for 20 years would be guilty of laxness and had no right to question witnesses about it.

"I happened to be the attorney general at that time," Judge Chattin snapped from the bench.

Branstetter reddened noticeably while the courtroom burst into applause and laughter.

The Nashville attorney recovered his composure quickly, however, and commented with a grin:

"It looks like I stepped into that one."

Church, who said he suffers from a heart condition and had agreed to testify despite his physician's advice, said he had seen students and faculty members "in a drunken condition" on several occasions while he was employed there as a farmhand, fireman and carpenter. He said he last worked for the school last summer when Horton hired him after several acts of costly vandalism.

"You have heard some people say the school is bad and some say it is good, haven't you?" Branstetter asked.

"I can't say I ever heard anything good about it," Church answered.

Branstetter tried to bring from the witness an admission that the school had a bad reputation because Negroes are allowed to attend classes there, and Church replied:

"It's been knocked a lot. They don't allow Negroes on the mountain."

"Way back," Branstetter said, "they didn't like it because labor leaders went there."

"I don't know about that," Church replied.

Mrs. Thomas said on cross examination that she had a son who is serving a prison sentence at the state penitentiary in Nashville, but she quickly added: "He ain't there for being no Communist."

Branstetter asked the woman if she had not once returned 12 dresses which had been stolen from the school and were found in her clothes closet at her home.

Mrs. Thomas heatedly denied this and shouted:

"If Myles Horton told you that, he told you a damned lie."

She did admit, however, that her children "went over there and got a lot of beer and whisky one time."

Horton and other school officials have made sweeping denials that the school constitutes a public nuisance.

Branstetter and George Barrett, another Nashville attorney, and the school secretary asked Judge Chattin to dismiss the state's petition for a temporary padlock. Judge Chattin reserved judgment on the request.

The school officials denied they have misused the school's charter as a tax-exempt educational plant or that there have been liquor violations or "lewd or lascivious conduct" on the 150-acre campus.

Monteagle, Tenn.

Judge Delays Plea To Padlock School

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — Circuit Judge Chester C. Chattin has postponed the hearing on the padlocking petition filed by District Attorney General A. F. Sloan against the Highlander Folk School. The hearing was originally scheduled for Aug. 22.

In announcing the postponement, for which no later date was given, Mrs. Septima P. Clark, director of education at Highlander, said that applications for the Labor Day week-end workshop on "The Citizenship School" idea are being processed as fast as she can get to them.

She said: "Newspaper coverage of the July 31st raid on the school, and the petition to padlock it as a public nuisance, has brought publicity which has helped us gain new friends. More than ever, people all over the nation, and especially in the South, are hearing of our work in adult education.

"This year, as in former years, we will be host to a participant in the foreign leaders program of the International Exchange Service, U. S. Department of State."

The participant is Mrs. Florence Eudora Ricks-Bing, head teacher in the elementary division of the Singe Government School in Liberia, who will attend the school to study our methods and techniques in adult education.

Efforts To Padlock Highlander Folk School Are Hit By Leaders

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—The Montgomery Improvement Association declared that efforts to padlock Highlander Folk School near here are a threat to every individual and organization working for integration in the South.

The Rev. S. S. Seay, Sr., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary of M. I. A., issued a statement condemning the attack on Highlander on the same day that authorities padlocked the administration building at the integrated school.

Dr. Seay specifically assailed the arrest and harassment of Mrs. Septima P. Clark, education director at Highlander and an outstanding Negro leader in the South. Mrs. Clark was arrested and jailed after most critical period of its existence. Organizations and personalities that are trying to improve human relations across racial lines will continue to feel the impact of forces that are frantically trying to hold the line to a way of life that Martin Luther King, Jr., is president, declared that "Highlander faces the a raid on the school by state authorities during a workshop on July 31.

The M. I. A., of which Dr. Marris contradictory to the highest ideals of this nation.

"The NAACP and its official family; Myles Horton and Highlander Folk School; Martin Luther King, Jr., and all who subscribe to principles of life advocated by these organizations and persons will not go unmolested by the opposition.

"Many of these persons and organizations are struggling for their survival in the struggle for human decency and total freedom. The hope of the future rests upon dedicated lawyers like Cecil Branstetter; leaders of fortitude like Myles Horton; and women of integrity, honesty, and courage like Septima P. Clark."

The padlock was put on Highlander's main building on Sept. 26 as a result of an order by Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin. The judge ordered temporary closing of the building on the ground that beer had been sold there ,a charge that was denied by Horton, director of the school.

Chattin's order followed a hearing at Altamont Sept. 14 to 16 on a petition by Attorney General A. B. Sloan to close the school as a public nuisance. The petition was filed after a raid during which liquor was found in a private residence on the school grounds. The warrant under which the raid was made was declared invalid by Judge Chattin, but Mrs. Clark must still face the charge of possession of liquor in November, when there will also be a hearing to determine whether Highlander shall be closed permanently.

Officials of the school asked friends to protest to Gov. Buford Ellington at Nashville, Tenn.

He said the itinerary was arranged by one of the council's affiliates, the Experiment in International Living, of Putney, Vt.

The Monteagle school, he said, was put on the itinerary without the State Department's knowledge. He said he had no knowledge of the school's record.

Hearing Due Sept. 14

The State Department contributed $1,800 toward expenses of the 22 women, covering one-fifth of their anticipated expenses in this country.

Dist. Atty. Gen. Albert F. Sloan has filed a petition to padlock Highlander Folk School on grounds it "harbors and protects persons violating criminal laws of the state." A hearing is scheduled Sept. 14 at Winchester, Tenn.

Senators To Investigate French Teachers Visit To Mixed School

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—The Senate Internal Security subcommittee set out Monday to learn why the State Department is subsidizing the visit of 11 school teachers from France to the controversial Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn.

Well placed committee sources said the subcommittee is attempting to learn whether "somebody in the executive branch of our government was gulled" into picking up the check for the French teachers' visit to the school, which encourages interracial activities.

Moses Hirschtritt, of the International Education Exchange Service of the State Department said a group of 22 French teachers was brought to this country on recommendtaion of the embassy in Paris.

The exchange service provided $1800 for the teachers visits to schools, teacher's colleges and other institutions to be arranged by the Council on Student Travel of New York City, Hirschtritt said.

"The council was responsible for arranging the program," the State Department official said.

Hirschtritt said the visit to Monteagle was arranged by the Experiment in International Living of Putney, Vt., affiliated with the Council on Student Travel.

He said both organizations had been found to be reputable ones.

The Highlander school conducts interracial seminars and other mixed activities. It awards no academic degrees.

It has been target of both the Georgia and Tennessee legislatures, most recently when some Tennessee legislators introduced a bill to cancel its franchise. Local authorities also are seeking to have it closed as a public nuisance.

New Hassle Hits Highlander Folk

Senate Will Investigate Sending French Visitors To School For Culture

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. — Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) Monday promised a Senate investigation of a State Department cultural exchange program that sent 11 French school teachers to controversial Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., to study American culture.

The school, under fire several years, was investigated by the Tennessee Legislature earlier this year, and currently is facing state padlock proceedings as "a public nuisance."

U. S. Shared Expense

The teachers were among 22 who recently came to the United States, partially at Government expense.

Moses Hirschtritt, a State Department official, said arrangements for the tour were made by the Council on Student Travel, a private New York agency.

(AP Wirephoto.)

READS SEARCH WARRANT AT MIXED SCHOOL State Patrol Lt. J. E. Walker (Left) Reads As Mrs. Septima Clark (Second From Left) Listens; Others Unidentified

Four Are Arrested At Highlander School

Quantity Of Liquor Also Seized At Integrated Tennessee Place

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. (AP) — County and state law enforcement officials raided integrated Highlander Folk School Friday night, arrested a Negro woman and three white men and confiscated a quantity of liquor.

The school was the subject of an investigation by the 1959 state legislature which sought indication of communistic activities or teachings at the school.

The Negro woman arrested was Mrs. Septima P. Clark, 61, who said she was director of education for Highlander and in charge during the absence of school director Myles Horton, now in Europe.

(Editor's Note: Septima Clark, formerly a teacher in the city schools of Charleston, for several years has been a full-time member of the Highlander Folk School staff.)

She was charged with possessing whisky after raiders said they had found bottles of gin and rum and a keg containing whisky in the home of Horton. She was jailed pending receipt of bond. Grundy County is dry.

The raiding party of 15 hit the school shortly after about 30 Negro men and women and several young white couples had finished a banquet and were watching a movie.

Others arrested and jailed at Altamount, the county seat, on charges of drunkenness, interfering with officers and resisting arrest were Brent Eugene Barksdale, 22, and Guy Hughes Carawan Jr., 24, both of Los Angeles, and Perry MacKay Sturges Jr., 34, Shelter Island Heights, N.Y.

Grundy County officials followed up their liquor raid on Highlander Folk School with plans Saturday to start padlocking procedure against the controversial institution.

In the raid Friday night, state and county law enforcement officers confiscated a quantity of liquor and arrested a Negro woman and three white men.

Dist. Atty. Gen. Ab Sloan, who directed the raid, said Saturday he plans to file a petition seeking to close Highlander as a nuisance.

The 1959 Legislature sought to revoke the integrated school's tax-free charter following an investigation in March by a legislative committee. The committee reported it found the school "engaged in a very questionable activity."

Sloan, Grundy County Sheriff Elston Clay and a Tennessee Bureau of Identification agent, Kenneth Shelton, swarmed into the school Friday night with 15 officers and a four and one-half page search warrant.

Tennessee Presses Fight To Close Highlander Folk School

MONTEAGLE, Tenn — (ANP) The district attorney general of the 18th judicial circuit of the State of Tennessee has announced that he has been directed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee to bring an action against Highlander Folk school.

He said "that he had the school watched every day since the close of the Legislative hearings to try to find something that he could use to padlock the interracial institution."

On July 31 at the close of a dynamic workshop on Community Leadership, State and County officers, acting pursuant to a search warrant, raided the School and searched for liquor. They found no liquor at the School but placed the director of education, Mrs Septima P. Clark, under arrest along with three white men working at the School, who asked only a simple question, walked behind the officers as they searched, or just strolled in the main lobby.

THREATENED FORCIBLE ENTRY

While these four were under arrest and sitting in a patrolman's car, an officer threatened to use an axe on the door to Myles Horton's private home. The officer was given the key by one of the men under arrest and at Horton's private home the officers alleged that they found a small quantity of whis key. By this time the four mentioned above had been arrested for over 20 minutes.

Following preliminary hearings on August 6 and August 12, before two justices of the peace, Mrs Clark and the three men were bound over to the County Grand Jury which will meet in Grundy County on November 2.

The real complaint, school officials say, is the fact that Highlander has always been an integrated school, and has in recent years placed its emphasis on race relations.

"For 27 years, an official stated, Highlander had fought for the rights of all people, whatever their race, religion or political persuasion, to meet together, and to discuss their problems. Because of this, Highlander had been intermittently attacked by forces that oppose not only the principles of human broherhood, but also the very law of the land as interpreted by our highest courts.

'These attacks will not cease, but Highlander will continue now as before to speak out for and to practice the principles which have guided it since its founding. The School, in meeting this attack upon its very existence, is fighting in behalf of people everywhere who believe in the freedoms inheret in our democracy. Freedom has always been lost by a people who allowed their rights to be gradually whittled away.

PART OF WORLD WIDE MOVEMENT

"Highlander is part of a world wide movement for adult education., for responsible citizenship in a democracy. In the United States alone there are nearly 15,000,000 enrolled in various adult programs. The primary activity of Highlander, nearly 90 per cent of its efforts, consists of residential "work shops" such as the one on "The Citizenship School" idea, which will be held on Labor Day week end. The participants will share the experiences and problems of how best to serve their respective communitis

"Highlander has no special creed, no program of wholesale reform, no political affiliation right or left. Highlander is in ideological ties. It is simply a meeting place for adults of all races on such subjects as education, citizenship, health social services, and community welfare. The procedures are democratic and constitutional.

Highlander's Case Resumes Tomorrow

Revoking Of School Charter Will Be Sought

ALTAMONT, Tenn., Nov. 1. —(UPI)—A hearing here Tuesday will again discuss the desirability of controversial, interracial Highlander Folk School near Monteagle.

Grundy County Dist. Atty. General A. F. 'Ab' Sloan will be seeking an order revoking the charter of the school and the appointment of a receiver to liquidate the physical properties of the school.

Highlander officials, in turn, will be trying to keep its charter and do away with an injunction which closed its main building in September.

Mr. Sloan has charged Highlander, subject of a Tennessee legislative investigation this year, is a "public nuisance" and also maintain the school violates Tennessee statutes by permitting whites and Negroes to attend integrated sessions.

Judge Chester Chattin, who will hear Tuesday's arguments, ruled the closure of the building in September, but said other charges made by Mr. Sloan had not been proven. It was alleged beer had been dispensed at the building.

Myles Horton, founder of Highlander, said the institution "has not issued a single subpena for witnesses," but a number of educators had volunteered to appear and would be on hand Tuesday.

Horton said they include Dr. A. A. Liveright and Dr. Kermit Eby, both of the University of Chicago; Dr. Morris Mitchell, president, Putney Graduate School, Putney, Vt.; Dr. Wilford Cross, University of the South, Sewanee; Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt University School of Religion; Dr. Fred Patterson, chairman of the Phelps-Stokes fund and former president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Herman Long, director of Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, and Dr. B. R. Brezeale, dean of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and chairman of the board of Highlander.

Mrs. Roosevelt Joins Petition In Highlander Case

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. (AP) — A number of Highlander Folk School's friends, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, have signed a statement protesting an attempt to close the interracial adult school near here, Director Myles Horton said Saturday.

Horton said many of them would be present to testify for Highlander when the case goes to trial at Altamont Tuesday.

Mrs. Roosevelt was not on Horton's list of volunteer witnesses.

The move to shut the controversial school is spearheaded by Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan, who led a liquor raid against the campus last July. He has petitioned Circuit Judge Chester C. Chattin to permanently close Highlander as a public nuisance and to revoke its tax - exempt charter.

On Sept. 16, the district attorney general obtained a temporary order from Chattin padlocking Highlander's administration building. The September hearing included charges of immorality and drunkenness but the judge said Sloan proved only that beer had been sold illegally in the administration building.

Since then Sloan has amended his petition to also accuse the school of violating a state racial law. He said the law still should apply to private institutions despite federal rulings on public school integration.

Horton said his witnesses Tuesday would include:

Dr A. A. Liveright and Dr. Kermit Eby, both of the University of Chicago; Dr. Morris Mitchell, president of Putney Graduate School, Putney, Vt.; Dr. Wilford Cross of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; Dr. Everett Tilson of the Vanderbilt University School of Religion; Dr. Fred Patterson, chairman of the Phelps - Stokes Fund and former president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Herman Long, director of the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, and Dr. R. B. Brezeale, dean of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and chairman of the board of Highlander.

Horton did not release the contents of the protest statement. But he said the signers, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, included:

Harry Golden, editor of the Carolina Isrealite; Dr. Frank Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina; Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. O'Grady of Washington, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities; Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, vice president of the National Council of Churches; Dr Reinhold Niebuhr, vice president of Union Theological Seminary, New York; Dr. Max Lerner of New York, author and educator; Carey McWilliams of New York, editor of The Nation; Rabbi Jacob Weinstein of Chicago; Dr. Paul H. Sheats, director of adult education at Univrsity of Southern California, and Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, New York.

Highlander conducts workshop discussions but does not grant degrees. In its 27 years it has aroused considerable controversy because of its views and has undergone both federal and state investigations. Horton on many occasions has denied charges of subversion.

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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

Integration Openly Taught ... But Subversion Is Denied

Highlander Folk School In Tennessee Mountains Has Been Subject Of Frequent Attacks—Founder Calls Charges Untrue

(First of Two Articles)

By RICHARD ALLIN
Staff Writer

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Jan. 31. — West Tennessee-born Myles Horton is probably one of the South's most controversial white men.

As founder and director of inter-racial Highlander Folk School, he openly advocates and works for racial integration at all levels.

His school, two miles from Monteagle in the Cumberland Mountains, has been attacked frequently as being "a breeding ground for Communists, Communist backed," and "Communist inspired."

It now faces probable investigation by the Tennessee Legislature.

Mild-mannered, bespectacled Myles Horton is a paradox. Born at Savannah, Tenn. of conservative background, he was graduated from high school at Humboldt. He is an alumnus of Cumberland University at Lebanon.

For Brotherhood

A Presbyterian, he early got into church work. Later he became YMCA youth secretary in Tennessee. During these years, Mr. Horton said, he was limited in his contacts and communications with other races.

In 1932, a depression-stifled year, Mr. Horton opened the Highlander Folk School and dedicated it, in his words, to "Democracy and brotherhood."

It was conceived on an inter-racial basis and has been operated as such ever since.

During the early years it escaped notice, except for the first seeds of distrust sown by people who were offended—often outraged—by open racial mixing.

Faculty Is Mixed

Mr. Horton calls his school an adult education center. It is not a school in the usual academic sense. It holds no regular daily classes, offers no credits. He says its students, a large part of whom are Negroes, come from a variety of cultural education and financial backgrounds.

Its faculty is racially mixed, and all its meetings are integrated.

Miss May Justus, who calls herself a "Smokey Mountain Hillbilly" became associated with Highlander and Mr. Horton almost from the first. She was teaching school at the nearby Summerfield community when Mr. Horton arrived to set up Highlander.

Her background is varied. She has written 39 books, the majority with a mountain-lore background. A Cumberland Presbyterian and a Sunday school teacher, she also calls herself the "oldest living writer of the Baptist Board," for which she has written two books and scores of articles over a period of 40 years.

A 'True Liberal'

She has written, she said, for the Methodist Church for 30 years.

She is a member of the Executive Board of Highlander Folk School and is a trustee. In her own words she is an integrationist and a "true liberal."

It is often discussed whether the school really adhers to its "Democracy and brother principles," or whether they are a bunch of agitators in the fields of race and labor. Are they just liberals or are they extreme left-wing?

Representative Harry Lee Senter of Bristol, a sponsor of the resolution setting up investigative procedures for Highlander, said, "We think (the school) is a veritable nest of agitators. They are teaching them to agitate."

Seminars Are Held

If the committee goes into action, its powers will be investigative only. "What we might find would be used as evidence," Mr. Senter said.

Highlander Folk School carries out its "adult education program" in a number of ways.

"Workshops" and seminars are scheduled each year.

Some topics to be discussed during 1959 are: "Campus Leadership for Integration" (April 3-5); "Community Services and Segregation" (May 17-29); "Registration and Voting" (June 21-26); "Community Leadership and Integrated Housing" (July 19-24) and "Human Aspects of Migration" (October).

Similar workshops last year brought to the school such figures as Rev. Martin Luther King, and other Negro integration leaders. They discussed forms of integration and boycotts.

Inter-Racial Camping

A brochure issued by Highlander listed activities for June-July of 1958 as follows:

"CAMP HIGHLANDER, under skilled direction of Professor Van Kennedy of the U. of Cal.; and of Mrs. Kennedy, teacher in parent-child relations, meant happy, wholesome, inter-racial camping for a group of youngsters, age 9-13."

A sort of extension program is now under way on John's Island, S. C. Several Negroes from the island came to Highlander, according to Mr. Horton, where they were instructed in methods of holding literacy classes to promote voting. They have now returned to South Carolina where such classes are in progress.

Voting procedure for Negroes is in progress at Charleston, S. C. Classes are being held in Sevier County, Tenn.

Exempt From Taxes

Myles Horton has said:

"Nobody has ever accused me of being a communist—nobody ever will without being sued."

It is true that, in spite of the controversial nature of the school, it has not been cited by the Federal Government as subversive. It has been investigated time and again, Mr. Horton said.

He points to the fact that the school is exempt from Federal income tax and that contributions made to the school are deductible for tax purposes. He said that this would not be accorded to a subversive institution.

"If the Federal Government and newspapers have not found anything subversive about us in 25 years, I don't think a legislative investigating committee can."

Classes Here Sponsored By Folk School

By OTIS PERKINS
News and Courier Staff Writer

Interracial Highlander Folk School, which has been under investigation in Tennessee, has sponsored citizenship classes among Charleston County Negroes for the last two years.

The latest of such classes was completed on John's Island last Thursday. Similar classes — all plugging registration and voting—also have been held on Edisto Island and Wadmalaw Island.

Reports of the classes had been rumored here for some time. Their operation was verified yesterday by the man who helped set them up.

He is Esau Jenkins, a soft-spoken, mild-mannered Negro leader of John's Island.

Jenkins, who missed formal education, says there's nothing secret or ulterior about his own brand of private education. He gives the impression, himself, of being educated, which grew from private tutoring as an adult.

"We only want to make them better citizens," he told this reporter on the island last night. "The main thing is to teach them voting. We want them to understand how to vote intelligently. We teach them what they ought to know so that when they go down there to register there won't be any embarrassment."

The robust Negro leader spoke as he sat in the rear seat of an automobile in front of Wesley AME Church about nine miles northwest of Charleston on River Road.

Strangely, not a single white person — including the county school superintendent or even officials of the Islands' Citizens Councils—had any direct knowledge the Negro adult classes were being held.

Jenkins, an honor member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said he long had been interested in the Negro people of John's Island, where he grew up.

He said he heard about the Highlander School and its operation some time before the classes were set up.

In 1955, two white girl students of the Tennessee school came to Charleston. They sat with Negroes to observe court procedure. They were admitted integrationists.

Jenkins recalled they visited his John's Island home while here. He said also that Myles Horton, founder and director of Highlander Folk School, had visited in Charleston County. Horton last was here about a year ago, Jenkins said.

Jenkins said he approached Highlander on setting up adult classes here.

Highlander personnel, according to reports, came here and set up the school and then left them to local leadership. Jenkins said the teacher at John's Island is Bernice V. Robinson, who is paid by the foundation through Highlander Folk School. He says the teachers at Wadmalaw and Edisto Islands also apparently work under the same arrangement.

She declined to discuss details of the operation last night, saying such would have to come from Highlander. The arrangement by which teachers are paid and the number of students enrolled also are available only through Highlander records at the school's Monteagle, Tenn., headquarters, she said.

The class sessions, which last about three months for each group of students, are held two hours nightly in a building formerly owned by the John's Island School District. The property was purchased by Jenkins, who also operates a grocery store in front of the structure housing the classroom.

Subjects, besides voting, include reading, writing and sewing, Jenkins reported. He said several men and women students can neither read nor write. Some progress well, be added.

Jenkins teaches the voting classes, which are held in conjunction with the Palmetto State Voters Assn. The association meets each Monday night. Its purpose, like that of the classes, is to promote Negro registration and voting.

Students of the classes and persons attending the association meetings, are given sample South Carolina voter registration application blanks.

The forms are explained point-by-point and line ty line. "We also try to teach them the meaning of some of the words," Jenkins said.

The next classes will be held in December, Jenkins said. He explained that they are held for the period of December through February because no farming is being done during that period.

Many of the people attending the classes, one John's Islander reported, are completely illiterate. They come in from remote sections. "Some of them never have seen the city," he explained. "They have no idea what's going on outside their section."

Jenkins, in answer to a question, said he didn't believe Horton of the controversial Highlander school is a communist. Jenkins said Horton never did or said anything as far as he knew to indicate he was a Red.

The school has been accused of harboring subversive elements and of being a breeding ground for agitators. It faces the loss of its charter as a privately operated institution as a result of the investigation by the Tennessee Legislature.

"We don't believe in violence," Jenkins said of his association. We tell our people to be respectful. This thing (integration) can't be done over night. It's a revolution. There's no use of us fighting over it." He said the Highlander school hadn't suggested the classes as a tool of integration.

Jenkins owns, besides the grocery, a restaurant in Charleston and some buses. He is a leader of the Wesley Church.

He says he hopes to start a Negro housing project on the island — to get Negroes out of shacks.

"Maybe that would serve as an example and they'd try to build better houses," he commented. Jenkins says he believes in teaching by example. He has put three children through college, and has one child in high school and another in grammar school. He says he hopes other Negroes will do likewise.

Folk School Charter Fight Due In Court

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Myles Horton, director of Highlander Folk School, said yesterday he feels confident the law courts will uphold the school's charter.

But the founder of the interracial school said Highlander will continue "in one form or another," regardless of what happens to its charter.

Horton's statement followed a state legislative committee recommendation that the General Assembly instruct the district attorney general of the 18th judicial circuit to sue for revoking the school charter.

Horton said:

"I am pleased that this investigation of the school is moving into the courtroom. There we can discuss it calmly, without hysteria. There rules of evidence apply, the school itself can introduce evidence and witnesses and we can examine those who appear against us."

The Legislature authorized the committee to investigate reports of subversive activities at the adult education institution near Monteagle, Tenn. Its report said circumstantial evidence showed the school "is a meeting place for known Communists and fellow travelers."

Revocation of the school charter was asked on the grounds it had been misused and abused.

Highlander School Cited By Probers

COLUMBIA (AP) — The General Assembly was warned Thursday that industrialization will greatly increase the threat of possible subversive activity in South Carolina.

At the same time, the report by a special legislative committee on communism said there is "no substantial evidence at this time of any active efforts in South Carolina by the Communist Party.

"The possibility of the threat becoming graver within our state will in the committee's opinion be considerably enhanced by the expected increasing industrialization of our economy," the report added.

The report mentioned "voter registration activity" which it said was prompted for the past two years among Negroes on John's Island in Charleston by the Highlander Folk School of Tennessee, described by the committee as "a known communist youth organization."

"The fact that there is today little racial unrest in South Carolina is. . .indicative of the failure up to this time of the communist doctrine to take widespread root among the colored people. . ." the report continued.

The statement of the committee's findings was signed by Sen. John C. West of Kersnaw, chairman of the House-Senate investigating group. Other members are Sens. Rembert Dennis of Berkeley and Francis C. Jones of Lexington and Reps. James A. Spruill of Chesterfield, Paul McChesney Jr. of Spartanburg and T. Emmett Walsh of Spartanburg.

COLLEGE TAINT

The committee said it noted "with approval the fact that the employment by certain educational institutions in the state of persons with known communist backgrounds has been discontinued and the present faculties seem relatively free from persons indoctrinated in or sympathetic to the communist conspiracy."

Several professors at two church-supported Negro colleges in Columbia, Allen University and Benedict College, were not rehired after former Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. charged in 1957 that some faculty members at the two institutions had communist backgrounds.

The then governor, at the same time, recommended that the Legislature institute a probe of communist activity in the state.

Experience in other states has shown, the report said, that the textile industry has become "a special target" for communist infiltration. It said the National Textile Commission was created by the Communist Party to supervise the infiltration of the Southern textile industry.

WIDE SOURCES

The report said the committee exchanged information on subversive activities with state and federal agencies, including the House Unamerican Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Committee.

Personal contact was established with local law enforcement agencies in every county and several conferences were held with Chief J. P. Strom of the State Law Enforcement Division.

The report said the committee was especially indebted to Stanley F. Morse of Charleston who gave "considerable information concerning the extent and nature of communist influence both generally and within our state."

George E. Bishop, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent now practicing law in Moncks Corner, served as general counsel for the committee. William C. Whitworth was employed part-time as a special investigator.

Folk School Morals Hit At Inquiry

TRACY CITY, Tenn. (AP)—Several witnesses told a state legislative investigating committee Thursday that the nearby Highlander Folk School has a bad moral reputation.

The committee is probing charges of subversive activities at the adult education school.

One witness, Carl D. Geary, 42, of nearby Summerfield, testified he had seen white and Negro adults and children together in and around the school.

GENERAL FEELING

"The general feeling was that it was just a place for Communists to meet," he testified.

Emmett Thomas, 59, of Tracy City, testified he had seen Myles Horton in and around Highlander Folk School for many years. He said Horton had run the school since the 1930s.

Thomas testified he formerly worked for the WPA in the 1930s and that Horton helped organize a strike on one of the construction jobs.

Thomas said Horton promised them better working conditions and more money if they would strike.

Asked by Rep. Harry Senter, "What happened then?" Thomas replied:

"He got us a little better working conditions and I think a little more money."

DIDN'T SEE ANY

"Did you ever see any free-love going on over there?" Senter asked.

"No, sir, I was married," the witness said.

L. C. Goodman, 52, a public accountant of the Helen community, testified he formerly worked as Grundy County supervisor for the State Welfare department. He said he often had disputes with his superiors about distribution of surplus goods.

"I thought the instructions were coming from the Highlander Folk School," he testified.

TENNESSEE REPORT SLATED

Highlander School Hearings Close

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A state legislative committee investigating Highlander Folk School Myles Horton, the school's director and founder, tetified about the school's finances as Thursday's witness. During his one and a half hours of close questioning by the committee, Horton claimed little knowledge of the school's money affairs.

Rep. Alan Hanover asked Horton which school fund supplied his salary. Horton replied, after prodding from Hanover:

"I don't even know where the money comes from for my salary."

Horton promised to provide the committee with a complete audit of the school's finances. He explained he did not have enough notification ahead of time to prepare the figures the committee granted his request to have witnesses appear at either of the public hearings here or in Tracy City.

McCartt and Senter said they were unaware of any such request.

ended its public hearings Thursday to start preparing a report to the Legislature Tuesday.

Hanover read from the records that Horton did supply that the school had $18,406.73 in a Sewanee bank.

Horton estimated "off hand" that about $10,000 in school funds was placed in two savings and loan associations in California on the advice of his auditor.

Hanover never could get Horton to say definitely if there were more than three accounts for Highlander funds. The legislator observed that the school's records were kept differently and that there had been several changes of auditors. He asked if this were deliberate.

"We do not try to hide anything," Horton replied.

Horton revealed that the bombings of synagogues caused the interracial school's insurance to be cancelled. The school was without insurance for several months, he said, except for special contributions received to cover the property in case it was damaged by violence.

Horton shifted restlessly on his folding metal chair as Hanover and the committee's attorney, J. J. McCartt, asked about his handling of school money.

Rep. Harry Lee Senter pulled cards from four drawers of filing cards listing contributors to the school. He had Horton identify the donors. During this part of the questioning, the witness appeared more at ease and quipped with committee members and newsmen until Sen. Barton Dement asked him to answer only the questions.

After the hearing, Horton's attorney, Jordan Stokes III, charged that the committee had not

PLACED IN RECEIVERSHIP

Alabama Journal

Highlander School's Charter Is Revoked

Montgomery, Ala.

Dec. 2-16-60

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP)—Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin today revoked the charter of controversial Highlander Folk School and ordered the interracial adult education center near Monteagle placed under receivership.

In an 11-page decision filed in Grundy County Circuit Court, Chattin ruled the school had violated Tennessee segregation laws and laws pertaining to the sale of beer.

The judge ruled further that a deed giving school property to Myles Horton, its founder-president, was invalid and that the property, about 70 acres, must be turned back to the school.

Revocation of the general welfare charter was sought by Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan on grounds the 27-year-old school has been used for personal gain of Horton.

Sloan also charged that Highlander had engaged in commercial activities in violation of its non-profit charter.

Highlander has contended the law prohibiting integrated classes and workshops was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Chatting ruled, however, that the high court had not ruled concerning private schools.

The judge issued his decision on the basis of a trial held here last November. He gave Highlander 30 days in which to file for a new trial.

In Nashville, Cecil Branstetter, attorney for Highlander, said he would file a motion for a new trial.

CHARTER IS LOST BY MIXED SCHOOL

The New York Times

Judge Orders a Receiver to 'Wind Up' Affairs of Tennessee Center

New York

Special to The New York Times.

ALTAMONT, Tenn., Feb. 16—Circuit Court Judge Chester C. Chattin revoked the charter of the Highlander Folk School today and ordered a receiver to "wind up" the affairs of the twenty-seven-year-old interracial adult education center.

Judge Chattin held that Tennessee's segregation laws "as applied to private schools are constitution and valid" in the bitterly contested case.

Cecil D. Banstetter, the Nashville lawyer who represents the school, said he would file a motion for a new trial.

Mr. Banstetter said he planned to press the case "through every possible judicial channel in search of justice for the school."

Wash. 2-17-60

Editorial

"The real reason for the court's decision is that there are racially integrated classes at the school," he declared.

Focal Point of Dispute

The adult education center, located atop the Cumberland Mountain Plateau a few miles from here, has been a focal point of the segregation controversy.

State officials repeatedly have tried to padlock the school as a "public nuisance." During its career, Highlander has been defended by nationally known liberals, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Judge Chattin stated in his decision that Highlander had violated the terms of its charter by "permitting integration in its school work."

The school had contended that the law prohibiting integrated classes and workshops had been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Chattin's decision held that the Supreme Court had not ruled so far as private schools were concerned.

The decision also found that the school was operated for the personal benefit of Myles Horton, its president, and that such operation was "a misuse and abuse" of the powers under its charter.

Mr. Horton, a Tennessean and a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, has lectured internationally on religious and cultural problems.

Noting that the school had deeded Mr. Horton a portion of the land upon which it is situated, Judge Chattin held the deed to be void. He stated:

"The court further finds that the deed to Horton from defendant [the school] is void for the reason that the charter provides that no dividends or profits may be divided among its members."

Sale of beer at the school without a license, the judge added, had violated the criminal laws of the state.

The decision ordered that a receiver be appointed to "wind up the defendant's affairs.

It was not clear here whether the school could continue to operate pending an appeal. Mr. Branstetter said Judge Chattin probably could put his order into effect pending the school's appeal.

The Circuit Court decision strips Highlander of its general welfare charter and tax-exempt status. This had been demanded by the state in a brief that charged the school had engaged in commercial activities in violation of its nonprofit charter and that its racial policies had violated the Tennessee Constitution.

The Highlander school was founded by Mr. Horton and a group of other Southerners. It has stressed interracial improvement as a key remedy in social, education and economic problems confronting individuals and communities in the South.

The school is supported by tuition from students, contributions from individuals and organizations served by the school, and by foundation grants.

Highlander School Charter Revoked By Circuit Judge

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Wash. 2-17-60

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP)—The charter of Highlander Folk School, an interracial adult education center long wrapped in controversy, Tuesday was revoked by Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin. He said the school, among other things, violated Tennessee segregation laws.

"The court is of the opinion that the segregation laws of the state as applied to private schools are constitutional and valid," Chattin ruled in an 11-page opinion filed with the Grundy County Circuit Court clerk.

Furthermore, the opinion said, the school, nestled in the woods near Monteagle a few miles from U.S. Highway 41, violated criminal laws by permitting sale of beer on school property. The school is operated on a non-profit, general welfare charter.

Judge Chattin said he would appoint a receiver "to wind up the defendant's affairs."

He gave the school, which has been investigated several times after allegations of subversive activities, 30 days in which to seek a new trial.

Officials of the school have denied anything subversive ever went on there and nothing has ever been reported to support such charges.

Highlander's attnorney, Cecil Brantstetter, said at Nashville he would file a motion for a new trial.

"The decision," he said, "was not altogether unexpected since in questioning all the jurors and people in the community. . .they all said that they did not believe in and many said it was against their religion for whites and Negroes to sit in the same classroom."

Myles Horton, founder and president of the 27-year-old mountaintop school, said its directors will decide "what we will do" at a meeting next Tuesday and Wednesday at the school. The chairman of the board is Dr. B. R. Brazeal, dean of Morehouse College at Atlanta.

Alan Kelly of Jasper, who helped prosecute the state's case, said "we feel assured that in event recourse to the appellate courts is had, Judge Chattin's decision will be sustained on all decisive points."

Chattin also ruled void a deed giving Horton about 70 acres of school property and a house in lieu of back salary and said it must revert to the school. Horton had no comment regarding this.

A jury decided in trial of the case last November that Horton had operated Highlander for personal gain. This was the only one of three state charges Chattin left to be tried.

Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan pressed for charter revocation on grounds Horton was deriving personal gain from the non-profit institution; that the school was violating a 1901 state segregation law, and that it was guilty of engaging in commercial activities.

Highlander, which consistently claimed its troubles were caused by persons against mixing of the races, contended the Supreme Court held Tennessee segregation laws unconstitutional.

Chattin said, however, that the highest U. S. court ruled only concerning the field of public education

Study project at Highlander

The Afro-Am

Baltimore Md

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—Forty-three young white, colored, American Indian, and Spanish American students have begun a six-week (July 6 - August 16) project at Highlander Folk School. In welcoming the students to Highlander, Myles Horton, director of the school, said:

"This new educational venture will help prepare students to meet some of the problems of entering integrated colleges and high schools. As participants you will have valuable cultural and geographical experiences to exchange."

Several students attending from Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas and Alabama are actively involved in the current sit - in movement. One was among the first to enter a previously all-white high school. Some have been recently arrested and jailed.

For many students, the Youth Project presents an initial opportunity to live as fully-accepted equals in an inter-racial environment. Through day-to-day living, learning and recreational experiences, each participant has maximum opportunity for creative development and expression.

Folk school head lauds Democratic civil rights plank

The Afro-Am

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—"The Democratic civil rights plank reads like the Highlander statement of purpose," Director Myles Hortol told the 75 students and staff here today.

Baltimore Md.

"It is ironical that we are having to defend our right in the courts to run an integrated private school at the same time the Democratic Party is seeking to elect a President on a civil rights platform," he said.

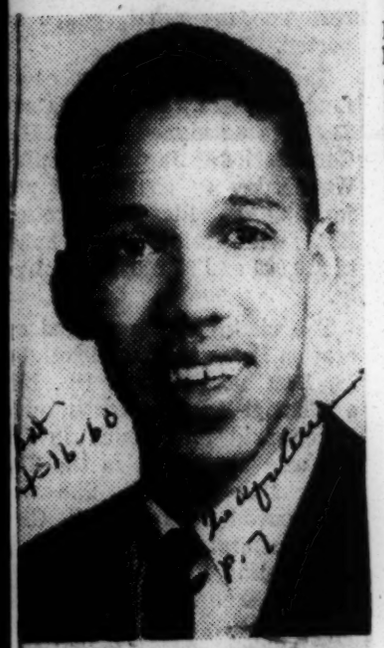
7-23-60

Encouraged by the Convention action, Horton will present a plan for expansion of the school's educational activities at the July 21 - 22 Highlander board meeting.

82 educators and students attend Highlander workshop

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—Eighty-two participants, 47 colored and 35 white, including consultants, students and faculty members from 12 colleges, took part in a three-day race relations workshop here last week.

Some 19 states including Hawaii were represented, and serven of the students came from Kenya, Africa. (They are studying this year at Morehouse and Morris Brown Colleges in Atlanta.)



MAJOR R. LEAGUE, Fisk University senior, has been awarded an Atomic Energy Commission fellowship in health physics. He will study at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at the University of California.

* * *

THE WORKSHOP was set up by a planning committee composed of four adult consultants and three students, working with the Highlander director of education, Mrs. Septima P. Clark.

The students were Paul Laprad and Marian Barry Jr. of Fisk University and Lee Loder of Morehouse.

* * *

CONSULTANTS were Thomas Dilkes, Professor of History at the University of the South, Dr. Herman Long, director of the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, the Rev. J. Metz Rollins, Presbyterian field worker, Nashville, and Perry MacKay Sturges, teacher at Collegiate School, New York.

The workshop included reports from students who have been active in sit-in lunchroom demonstrations in the South.

* * *

REPORTS RELATED to the spontaneous origin of the demonstrations; the way leadership was used in each college group the

PROBATION FOR BOY TEACHERS 'BUGGED"

DETROIT — Royce Willingham, a 17-year-old pupil who knocked down his mechanical drawing instructor because "teachers bug me," was ordered to start two years on probation last week by serving 45 days in th House of Correction.

Highlander still fights for its life!

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — Just a week after the Highlander Folk School here concluded its workshop on "The Place of the White Southerner in the Current Struggle for Justice," the school received an adverse court decision.

Judge C. C. Chattin denied the school's motion for a new trial — a step toward getting back its charter to operate. The Charter was lifted after the state contended that the school violated the state's segregation laws.

Attorneys for the school cited the Supreme Court decision, however, the trial judge concluded that the high court's ruling applied only to public schools.

Now Highlander has 60 days to appeal to the state supreme court. Because of this appeal, the school can continue to operate.

* * *

SEMINARS LIKE the one last week have been the basic reasons for the state's continued harassment of the school.

The 75 colored and white workshop participants said: "We are convinced that the future of the free world hangs in a measure on the future of the American colored citizen."

They said southerners must:

Participate more in government; state their opinions; elect persons of integrity and understanding to office; keep well informed; inform both press and office - holders of their feelings, and

"Add courage to our wisdom, strength and talents, and be sure of the unfailing Divine Power behind our efforts."

Highlander Motion For Trial Is Denied

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP) — Judge Friday denied the controversial Highlander Folk School's motion for a new trial on charges which resulted in revocation of its state charter.

He gave the racially mixed educational institution 60 days in which to appeal to the State Supreme Court. This action will permit the school, which sponsors periodic integrated adult workshops on race relations, to continue operation pending outcome of the appeal.

Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin, acting on the basis of a hearing last Saturday at Winchester, Tenn. filed this memorandum opinion with the court clerk here:

"The court is of the opinion that the court should stand on its original opinion as to this matter"— that is, that the school should lose its tax-exempt state charter as an educational institution operating for the general welfare.

The grounds cited for revocation of the charter included state allegations that the privately financed school violated state law providing for racial segregation in schools.

Lawyers for Highlander argued that the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation rulings have nullified state laws against integrated classes. However, Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan argued that these rulings applied only to schools supported by public funds, thus excluding Highlander from its provisions.

The judge ordered the school's charter revoked in February, following a hearing on state charges last November. Other grounds for revocation of the charter included findings that Myles Horton, school director and founder, operated it for financial gain, and that beer was sold on the school grounds.

Meanwhile, the school has announced that plans are under way for two workshops in the near future. One, starting Thursday, will be on the subject of how white Southerners can help Negroes with voting and registration.

The other, starting July 6, will be a six-week Highlander summer youth project for high school students, to be directed by the Rev. Ewell J. Reagin of Cornell University.

Reagin said high school students are enrolled for the project from "several Northern states" and from Charleston, S.C., and other Southern cities. He said the workshop is open to youngsters of both races.

Highlander Explains Role Of White South

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — Highlander Folk School's director, Myles Horton, reports that the school now has ready a statement of its position regarding racial integration.

Horton said that the statement was prepared to answer a barrage of inquiries which have come to the school as a result of workshops held this spring to discuss "The Place of the White Southerner in the Current Struggle for Justice."

Referring to the nature of highlander's position in the rapidly growing movement toward integration, Horton said that the school has been interracial since it opened 28 years ago.

He recalled that the late President Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, was connected with the school from the very beginning, and helped in the early formulation of Highlander's strong inter-racial policy. Dr. Johnson was a sponsor of the school at the time of his death, in 1956.

PROBLEM OF SOUTH

Quoting the distinguished sociologist and educator, Horton said "The problem of the South is not communication. Communication depends upon the agenda, and will be restored when Southerners accept a new agenda. This is what Highlander offers to the white Southerner — a New Agenda."

Highlander Folk School has long been under attack because of its unequivocal stand on integration, and because it openly practiced integration before the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

Recently the Tennessee legislature has asked for revocation of its charter, charging that the school violates a 1901 Tennessee law forbidding white and Negro students to attend classes together in private schools.

"Highlander's position is much the same as the one taken in the platforms of both major political parties," Horton declared. "The main difference is that we took that position 28 years ago, and the politicians are just catching up with us."

Freedom Festival Held At Highlander

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—

Myles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School, has announced that a Freedom Festival, continuing through Labor Day week end, will climax the week long workshop on the subject "Sing for Freedom." The workshop was attended by more than seventy singers, choir directors, and composers from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Washington, D. C., and Illinois, Indiana New York and California.

Lectures and consultants were Richard Chase, of Beech Creek North Carolina, veteran authority on folk culture, and collector and author of a number of popular collections of folk tales of the southern mountains; Waldemar Hille Minister of Music at the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, and editor of the new hymnbook "Songs of Faith in Man"; Miss Joan Orenstein, Director of Fellowship House, Washington, D. C., and Rev. C. T. Vivian, pastor and leader of sit-in demonstrations in Nashville.

Bjorn Hoijer, of Sweden, a folk school official, was a visitor, coming under the auspices of the U. S the Miami NAACP, refused to an- State Department.

The workshop included a study of song writing, group song leading and choir work, and has produced a number of new songs to be used in the integration movement of the South.

Horton reported that public response to a statement released recently by the school on "The New Agenda for he White Southerner in his New South" has been so great that the school will probably chedule a second workshop on this subject later on in the fall.

Interracial School Hit

Daily Press Jackson, Miss. Thur 8-13-59 p 17

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP)—A petition seeking to close Highlander Folk School, an interracial institution in Tennessee's Cumberland Mountains, was filed in circuit court here yesterday.

Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. (Ab) Sloan asked Judge Chester C. Chattin to hold a hearing Aug. 22 to decide whether Highlander's tax-exempt charter should be revoked and the school padlocked as a public nuisance.

Highlander has "a reputation of being a place where people drink and engage in immoral, lewd and unchaste practices," Sloan charged in his petition.

Although controversy has swirled about the school for many years because its "liberal" views and interracial practices, Sloan's petition was the first court action against Highlander since it was founded more than 25 years ago. Earlier this year the school was investigated by a special committee of the Tennessee Legislature, which recommended revocation of the Highlander charter.

The legislative committee said Highlander was engaged in "questionable activity."

Founder-director Myles Horton, now reported on a European tour, has repeatedly denied charges of subversion.

Sloan, saying he was looking for violations of Grundy County's dry laws, led a police raid against the school last July 31 in which four persons—a Negro woman and three white men—were arrested.

The woman, Septima Clark, 61, who said she was the education director and in charge in Horton's absence, was charged with possessing an unlawful amount of liquor. The officers said they confiscated a quantity of gin, rum and moonshine whiskey—some of it from Horton's residence.

BOUND OVER

The Clark woman was bound to the county grand jury under $500 bond last Thursday following a hearing before a two-judge justice of the peace court.

Similar action was taken yesterday in the cases of the three men, also free under bond. They were charged with drunkenness, resisting arrest and interfering with the duty of officers.

The men were booked as Brent Eugene Barksdale, 22, and Guy Hughes Carawan Jr., 32, both of Los Angeles, and Perry Mackay Sturges, 34, of Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

Sloan has said his action has nothing to do with the interracial character of Highlander, which houses study and discussion sessions but does not grant degrees.

Tenn. Asks Closing of Folk School

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-22-59 p 1

ALTAMONT, Tenn.—The State of Tennessee, represented by Attorney-General Albert F. Sloan, will take part in a hearing Aug. 22 to close the Highlander Folk School.

Attorney-General Sloan, with a state trooper in tow and county police, led a raid July 31 on the "school for liberal leaders," invaded a movie being held after an interracial banquet, and arrested the school's educational director, Mrs. Septima P. Clark, 61, a Negro on charges of possessing illegal liquor.

The school has been defended in times past by such persons as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. Martin Luther King. In 1957, the school's director, Myles Horton, who was in Europe at the time of the July 31 raid, tangled in arguments with Mississippi's Senator Eastland during a Congressional investigation.

The school was also the subject, earlier this year of a probe by a committee of the Tennessee legislature which heard testimony that its teachings leaned toward communism. The legislative committee recommended that the school's charter be revoked.

Negro Director Hits Court Suit

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. Sat. 8-15-59

Highlander School Official Says Padlock Would Be 'Threat To Freedom'

By The Associated Press

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—The education director of controversial Highlander Folk School charged Saturday that a court suit to padlock the interracial institution near here is "a threat to the basic freedom of thought and expression of every American."

"The real complaint is the fact that Highlander has always been an integrated school and has in recent years placed its emphasis on race relations," said Mrs. Septima Clark.

Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. 'Ab' Sloan last Wednesday petitioned Circuit Court to close the school as a public nuisance and revoke its charter as a tax-exempt school. A hearing on the petition is scheduled next Saturday.

Followed Raid

Mr. Sloan's petition—the first court action ever taken against Highlander—followed a July 31 police raid on the school. Mrs. Clark, a 61-year-old Negro who said she was in charge in the obsence of executive director Myles Horton, was arrested along with three white men.

She was charged with possessing illegal whisky in a dry county. The men—Brent Eugene Barksdale, 22, and Guy Hughes Carawan Jr., 32, both of Los Angeles and Perry Mackay Sturges, 34, of Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.—were charged with drunkenness, resisting arrest and interferring with duties of an officer.

All were freed under bond pending action of the Grundy County Grand Jury.

Police took names of about 30 other men and women, both white and Negro, but no other arrests were made.

Mrs. Clark denied that there was drinking at the school.

"For 27 years," she said, "Highlander has fought for the rights of all people, whatever their age, religion or political persuasion, to meet together and to discuss their problems. Because of this, Highlander has been intermittently attacked by the forces that oppose not only the principles of human brotherhood, but also the very law of the land as interpreted by

Expressing confidence that our highest court.

Highlander would be vindicated in court, Mrs. Clark announced that an annual workshop on "citizenship schools" would be held Sept. 7.

French To Participate

Those invited are men and women who "are interested in their neighbors and are seeking ways of working through civic, fraternal, religious and social organizations for the betterment of their communities," she said.

Also participating, Mrs. Clark continued, will be 11 French students, sponsored by the "Experiment in International Living" and receiving financial aid from the French and United States Governments.

Mrs. Clark said she would supervise the workshops and continue in charge until Horton's return. She said Horton, a founder of Highlander, has been in Europe since July 14 as a representative of the Adult Education Association at the American-European folk school conference at Tienden, Germany.

Mr. Sloan has said he was seeking only to enforce Grundy County's liquor laws in his raid on the school.

Highlander, earlier this year, was investigated by a special committee of the Tennessee Legislature which recommended that the school's charter be revoked because of its "questionable activity."

Petition Is Filed To Revoke Highlander School Charter

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP) — A Tennessee official asked Wednesday for a court order to padlock and revoke the tax-exempt charter of the interracial Highlander Folk School at Monteagle.

The petition was filed by Dist. Atty. A. F. Sloan after a justice of the peace court ordered three white men held for a county grand jury. They had been arrested in a liquor raid at Highlander July 31.

Sloan charged that controversial Highlander has "a reputation of being a place where people drink and engage in immoral, lewd and unchaste practices."

He asked Circuit Judge Chester C. Chattin to consider closing the school at a hearing Aug. 22.

The officers arrested a 61-year-old Negro woman, Mrs. Septima Clark, in addition to the white men. She identified herself as the education director and in charge during the absence of Director Myles Horton.

The justices of the peace last Thursday ordered Mrs. Clark held for the grand jury on a charge of possessing an unlawful amount of whisky in a dry county.

Wednesday's preliminary hearing was for Brent Eugene Barksdale, 22, and Guy Hughes Carawan Jr., 32, both of Los Angeles; and Perry MacKey Sturges, 34, of Shelter Island Heights, N.Y. They were charged with resisting arrest, drunkenness and interfering with officers. All are free under bond.

The police surprised a racially mixed group of about 30 men and women watching a movie after the evening meal. Sloan said whisky was found in the home of Horton, who was reported in Europe.

In his padlock petition, Sloan described Highlander as a place where "a boisterous, noisy, rowdy and drunken crowd makes a habit of gathering and becoming drunk."

"Men and women, unmarried to each other," Sloan continued, "have been seen going into cabins on the said premises together and remaining there for long periods of times, and have been seen going into the woods joining the premises locked in each others arms and engaging in many other practices of lewd and lascivious character."

Highlander, organized more than 25 years ago with Horton among the founders, has long been involved in controversy because of the views it advocates and its interracial character.

Highlander Folk School Aide Calls Suit Freedom Threat

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. (AP) — The education director of controversial Highlander Folk School charged Saturday that a court suit to padlock the interracial institution near here is "a threat to the basic freedom of thought and expression of every American."

"The real complaint is the fact that Highlander has always been an integrated school and has in recent years placed its emphasis on race relations," said Mrs. Septima Clark.

Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan last Wednesday petitioned Circuit Court to close the school as a public nuisance and revoke its charter as a tax-exempt school. A hearing on the petition is scheduled next Saturday.

Sloan's petition—the first court action ever taken against Highlander—followed a July 31 police raid on the school. Mrs. Clark, a 61-year-old Negro who said she was in charge in the absence of Executive Director Myles Horton, was arrested along with three white men.

The woman was charged with possessing an illegal amount of whisky in a dry county. The men —Brent Eugene Barksdale, 22, and Guy Hughes Carawan Jr., 32, both of Los Angeles, and Perry Mackay Sturges, 34, of Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. - were charged with drunkenness, resisting arrest and interfering with duties of an officer.

All were freed under bond pending grand jury action.

Police took names of approximately 30 other men and women, both white and Negro, but no other arrests were made.

Mrs. Clark denied that there was drinking at the school.

"For 27 years," she said, "Highlander has fought for the rights of all people, whatever their race, religion or political persuasion, to meet together and to discuss their problems. Because of this, Highlander has been intermittently attacked by the forces that oppose not only the principles of human brotherhood, but also the very law of the land as interpreted by our highest court."

Expressing confidence that Highlander would be vindicated in court, Mrs. Clark announced that an annual workshop on "citizenship schools" would be held Sept. 4-7.

Those invited are men and women who "are interested in their neighbors and are seeking ways of working through civic, fraternal, religious and social organizations for the betterment of their communities," she said.

Also participating, Mrs. Clark contniued, will be 11 French students, sponsored by the "Experiment in International Living" and receiving financial aid from the French and U.S. governments.

Mrs. Clark said she would supervise the workshops and continue in charge until Horton's return. She said Horton, a founder of Highlander, has been in Europe since July 14 as a representative of the Adult Education Assn. at the American-European Folk School Conference at Tienden, Germany.

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Highlander School Workshop Set Sept. 4-7; Padlock Petition Hit

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 8-19-59 p. 2

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—Mrs. Septima Clark, director of education at Highlander Folk School, has announced that the school will hold its workshop on Citizenship Schools, on September 4th to 7th.

The September workshop will be focused on opportunities offered by the local discussion and action group or "citizenship school."

Those invited to participate are men and women, with or without formal school training, who are interested in their neighbors and are seeking ways of working through civic, fraternal, religious and social organizations for the betterment of their communities.

Eleven French students, sponsored by the Experiment on International Living with subsidies from the French and United States governments will participate in the workshop and will be on the school grounds for the entire week of August 30th to September 7th.

In the absence of Myles Horton, director of Highlander Folk School, Mrs. Clark will supervise the workshop program.

The announcement of the September workshops follows directly the filing of a petition for padlocking the school as a public nuisance. In commenting on the petition, Mrs. Clark, a member of the Highlander staff since 1954, has stated: "The charges are preposterous. It is a well known fact to all those who have participated in our workshops that the school has never served intoxicants to its students, that there has been no drinking, public or otherwise, during workshops and that no liquor has been stored on the school grounds."

"The real complaint, said Mrs. Clark, "is the fact that Highlander has always been an integrated school, and has in recent years placed its emphasis on race relations.

"For 27 years Highlander has fought for the rights of all people, whatever their race, religion or political persuasion, to meet together, and to discuss their problems. Because of this, Highlander has been intermittently attacked by forces that opposed not only the principles of human brotherhood, but also the very law of the land as interpreted by our highest courts.

"These attacks will not cease, but Highlander will continue now as before to speak out for and to practice the principles which have guided it since its founding."

College Students To Attend Human Relations Conference

College Students from eight mid-western states are expected to participate in the sixth annual conference on human relations which is being sponsored by the college division of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago, March 7 and 8 at Chicago's Sheraton hotel.

The conference, which is entitled, "From Complacency to Action" is being held in cooperation with the National Federation of Catholic college students, the United States National Student Association, and the National Newsman Federation.

Representatives from all three associations will attend, together with student body officers, student editors, and other student personnel. Professors and faculty advisors will also participate.

BILL JOHNSON

Opening with an introductory session at 9:30 a.m., Saturday, March 7, conference greetings will be given by Bill Johnson, conference chairman, and a student at Loyola University.

The overall aim of the conference is to provide the student leaders with pertinent information on the Christian and democratic principles of human relations, which through interaction and cooperation, will prepare the student for his role in society.

The conference program, filled with group workshops and clinics, lectures, panel discussions, pertinent literature, and visual aids, will make use of some of the most qualified persons in the midwest.

Saturday morning's kick-off discussion will feature a Psychologist, a Sociologist, and a Race Relations Consultant to the Federal Housing Administration discussing from a case study housing and the psychodynamics of prejudice.

In the afternoon the group will concentrate on human relations problems in the areas of: employment, civil rights, education, urban newcomers, and medical institutions.

These workshops, designed to give the students some facts on the problems as they exist in the general midwestern area and to offer some possible solutions, will be lead by experts in the respective fields.

LEADERSHIP

Training in leadership, Catholic Action, and group dynamics will be given in late afternoon sessions and will be followed by clinics to give information and ideas as to resources and agencies available in particular geographic areas who may be of help to campus groups in organizing, planning, and programming.

Guest speaker at the Saturday evening banquet in the hotel's Tropical Room will be Rev. John F. Cronin, S.S. who will speak on the recent statement of the American Catholic Bishops, "Discrimination and the Christian Conscience."

Father Cronin, assistant director, National Catholic Welfare Conference, and author of several books which include Catholic Social Principals and Catholic Social Action, is a nationally known lecturer, sociologist, and labor mediator.

"The North, South, and the National Future" will be the topic for discussion in one of Sunday's sessions. Mr. Fredrick T. Routh of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta Georgia, will lead a panel of distinguished discussants.

OPEN TO ALL

This college conference is open to all college students in the midwest and is the annual highlight of the Council's year-round college program.

Other College Division activities include: organizing and servicing campus human relations clubs for the colleges and universities in the Chicago archdiocese, leadership seminars for student officers and student editors, and periodic educational meetings for students in the Chicago area. The Division also publishes its own newsletter.

President of the Catholic Interracial of Chicago is R. Sargent Shriver, jr., president of the Board of Education. Lloyd Davis, is executive director and Dr. Frank Cizon, Loyola university, is the College Division moderator.

SPEAKERS—Dr. Liston Pope, left, dean of the Yale University Divinity School, and Dr. Ozora Davis, right, executive director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, the National Council of Churches, two of the speakers in the recent Institute on Human Relations and Intergroup Understanding held at Johnson C. Smith University, are shown chatting between sessions.

Fisherman Dies Trying To Save Two White Lads

Daily World
Sun. 2-12-59
Atlanta, Ga.

ALTON, Ill. — (ANP) — A 28-year-old fisherman lost his life last Wednesday when he jumped into the swirling Mississippi waters to save two white boys being swept downstream.

Victim of the tragedy was Eugene Reed, a Negro. The boys who were later rescued by another man, are 11-year-old Andrew Avelene and 12-year-old Edward Marske. Hugh Sutton, 20, of East Alton, who witnessed the drowning rescued the youths.

The Missouri highway patrol said Reed was fishing on a rock levee jutting into the Mississippi when he heard the boys shouting for help. Their arms were wrapped around a log and the current was carrying them into deeper waters. Reed who jumped in fully clothed, never reached them.

The boys reportedly told police they were swimming and had decided to ride a log for fun.

Reed's body was recovered.

Negro Fisherman Dies Trying To Save White Boys

Crusader
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-18-59

ALTON, Ill. (ANP) — A 28-year-old fisherman lost his life last Wednesday when he jumped into the swirling Mississippi waters to save two white boys being swept downstream.

Victim of the tragedy was Eugene Reed, a Negro. The boys who were later rescued by another man, are 11 year old Andrew Avolono and 12 years old Edward Marske. Hugh Sutton, 20, of East Alton, who witnessed the drowning, rescued the youths.

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INDIANA

Human Relations Workshop To Be Held At Valparaiso U

Valparaiso, Ind. (Special) — Six major essays, a day-long field trip to Chicago, and a report from a Chicago police official highlight the program of a Human Relations Workshop to be held in the Valparaiso campus July 20-24.

The five-day affair for professional workers of the Lutheran church is a follow-up on two similar workshops held at Concordia seminary, St. Louis, Mo., in 1957 and 1958.

The six essays, to be presented Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, will be delivered by the Rev. Ralph L. Moellering, former pastor of First Immanuel Lutheran church in Chicago and now a Danforth scholar at Harvard university completing work toward a doctorate.

The essay topics will include: July 20 — 1. The Theological Controversy Over Slavery and II) Application to the Integration-Segregation Controversy Today; July 22 — III. The Record and Reputation of the Christian Churches in Race Relations and IV) Racial Intermarriage and Sex Relations;

July 23 — V. Some Theological Stumbling Blocks to Effective Social Action (Distortions and Misapplications) and VI Some Explicit Suggestions for Social Action by the Churches.

The field trip will be held Tuesday, July 21, and the Chicago police report, "The Role of Police in Avoiding Racial Clashes," will be presented on the final day, Friday, July 24.

Other program report highlights include: "The Controversy Over the Question of the Supreme Court Authority," by attorney John P. Ward, Indianapolis, Ind., president of the Civil Liberties Union of Indiana; "Acculturation of the American Indian," by Robert Rietz, American Indian Center, Chicago; and a survey report, "Communicant Integration Techniques," by Dr. Andrew Schulze, executive secretary, Lutheran Human Relations Association of America.

Fisk Ready For 16th Annual Race Relations Institute, June 29–July 11

Patrick Malin, Horace Mann Bond, And Thurgood Marshall Among Celebrities Coming To Deliver Addresses; 120 Whites And Negroes Scheduled To Participate In Big Event

By ANNA HOLDEN

Patrick Malin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will be one of the featured speakers during the opening of Fisk University's sixteenth Annual Race Relations Institute, June 29 through July 11. Mr. Malin will discuss, "Civil Liberties—Implications for the Civil Rights Struggle."

As director of the Civil Liberties Union, Mr. Malin has been active in many cases in the South where Negroes and civil rights groups protesting discrimination were denied the right to free assembly and freedom of speech. The Union is currently defending Asbury Howard, a Bessemer, Ala., Negro sentenced to the road gang for preparation of a poster found to "provoke a breach of the peace." The poster showed a Negro in chains with "Hands that still can pray."

Other key speakers during the first week of the two-week sessions include Dr. Kyle Haselden, minister and author, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Dean of the School of Education, Atlanta University, and Dr. Richard Scammon, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Haselden will analyze, "The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective." Dr. Bond is scheduled for two addresses, "Discovering and Developing in Minority Group Youth" and "The Significance of Africa in the Struggle for Human Dignity." "Population Change, Policies and Civil Rights" is the topic of Dr. Scammon's presentation.

The Institute of Race Relations is held each year under the sponsorship of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Christian Churches and Fisk University. One hundred and twenty participants and twenty-five top authorities in the field of intergroup relations are expected to attend this year's meetings.

Dr. Herman H. Long, Director of the Institute will deliver the keynote address, "Process and Promise in Human Relations." Dr. Long heads the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association.

During the second week, Thurgood Marshall, Chief Legal Council for the National Association of Colored People, is to give a public lecture, "Next Steps in the Legal Struggle for Full Citizenship." The Institute staff that week will also include Dr. Kenneth Clark, professor of Psychology, City College of New York and Dr. Albert R. Vogeler of the National Manpower Council, Columbia University. Both Dr. Clark and Dr. Vogeler are slated for major addresses.

Paul Rilling, Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations will report on "The Collapse of Massive Resistance in Virginia."

Other speakers and consultants scheduled for the conference are Joseph Monserratt, Director, Puerto Rican Migration Service; Helen Peterson, Executive Directaor, National Congress of American Indians; and Arthur Levin, Southeast Regional Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The 1959 Institute will be centered around the theme, "Process and Promise in Human Relations." For two weeks participants will deliberate issues and strategy in problems affecting the nation's minority groups.

Discriminatory treatment of Peurto Ricans, American Indians and Spanish-speaking people of the Southwest are discussed, along with problems of the American Negro.

Community leaders and civil rights experts have gathered at the Fisk Institute annually since 1943. The Institute was organized as a leadership training program by the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Race Relations Institute Closes With Brilliant Address By Dr. Herman H. Long, Director

"Conflict and tension are not in themselves signs of deterioration or indications that the pace of desegregation should be slowed down," Dr. Herman Long told members of the Sixteenth Annual Institute of Race Relations, Fisk University, at their closing session Saturday morning.

"Wherever there is change in group status, where vested social and economic interests are challenged," Long stated, "tension is an almost inevitable by-product of change."

His address ended two weeks of morning seminars and afternoon clinics centering on the general theme, "Process and Promise in Human Relations."

Long is Director of the Institute and Race Relations Secretary for the American Missionary Association Congregational Christian Churches.

He also noted, "The most static and unyielding intergroup situation is one in which nothing is taking place, where the forces of change are immobile, where protest from minority groups has been silenced, where liberal opinion is frozen in fear, where conformity has become compulsive and overriding, and indeed, where the resources through which democracy strengthens, vitalizes and improves itself have been either lost or seriously damaged."

Long said it is the task of race relations workers, organizations and agencies "to keep these processes alive, to prevent the forms of conflict which lead to lawlessness and anarchy and to resolve public feelings of tension and anxiety into newer, freer and broader patterns of group association and adjustment."

Co-sponsored annually by the Congregational Christian Churches and Fisk University, the Institute this year attracted 86 community leaders and students from 22 different states, Canada and the District of Columbia. About 58 per cent of the enrollment came from the South, but there were persons from states as far away as California, Minnesota, New York and South Dakota.

Seminars and clinics were staffed by twenty-three lecturers and consultants from the country's major intergroup relations organizations and agencies, government officers in the field, and church and social action bodies.

In his closing address Long stressed two other "practical and helpful realities" which emerged from Institute discussions: (1) the basically notional character of racial problems; and (2) the relative nature of "progress" in the race relations field, as new standards and new expectations on the part of minority groups follow each gain.

"North-South comparisons are not only odious in the current efforts to define intergroup and racial problems, they are in fact, unrealistic," Long said. He pointed to the national character of the Negro population, its strategic distribution in national political elections, the national scope of racial propaganda and the extent to which housing and employment discrimination are problems outside the South. North-South comparisons "may even be conceived as a kind of diversionary tactic aimed at the neutralization of national opinion on matters which are basic to the national concern and welfare," Long asserted.

While recognizing the fact that there has been "substantial and significant" progress in race relations in recent years, Long said "the demands and needs of the exploited, low status and segregated minority groups are never satisfied." "Every gain which is made by minorities toward fuller opportunity and equality is accompanied by a new frustration and a new demand," he said.

Thus new demands on the heels of a recent victory "always catch the majority population unprepared," according to Long. In a situation of dynamic and accelerated change, the majority is therefore constantly asking, "What does the Negro want?"

"There is no answer to the question of what the Negro or any other minority group really wants," Long said, "except as the public may come to see that he wants only to be human and to possess the rights and opportunities which others seem to possess by their common humanity and social identity."

Long referred to an earlier address by the Rev. Kyle Haselden, in which he outlined three basic moral rights denied by racial discrimination, segregation and stereotyping: "the right to have," "the right to belong," and "the right to be."

"As long as a situation of not having and not belonging continues to exist," Long stated, "the obligations which the Judeo-Christian ethic place upon our society remain unfulfilled and moral—as well as legal, constitutional, political and economic—injustice is perpetuated against those who remain outside the pale of acceptance. . .

"The 'right to be,' as Kyle Haselden expressed it, is the right to be a person in all of the fulness and freedom of human personality with which God has endowed all of mankind, which He alone gives and to which no man has the right to add or detract.

"This challenge remains before all of us in the Institute and before all who believe in the full and equal rights of persons," Long concluded.

Rev. Haselden, minister of the Baptist Temple, Charleston, West Virginia, discussed "The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective" two weeks ago at the first program session of the Institute.

Other featured speakers during the meetings included: Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Chief Counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Dean of the School of Education, Atlanta University, Patrick Malin, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union; Dr. Ross Clinchy, Executive Director, The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy; Joseph Monserrat, Director, Puerto Rican Migration Service; Mrs. Helen Peterson, Executive Director, National Congress of American Indian; Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary, NAACP; Arthur Levine, Southeast Regional Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Paul Rilling, Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations; Albert R. Vogeler, National Manpower Council, Columbia University; and Jesse Johnson, The President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Participants represented as wide variety of organizations and agencies, among them: American Friends Service Committee, High Point, N. C., office; Canadian Citizenship Branch, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ, Raleigh, N. C.; State Councils of Human Relations in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Virginia the International Grail Movement,

Loveland, Ohio; Minneapolis Commission on Human Relations; the New York Commission Against Discrimination;

Tribal Council, Rosebud Reservation Stockman, S. D.; United Steel Workers of America, Washington, D. C.; Urban League of Greater Little Rock; Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.; Wichita Community Committee on Social Action, Winter Park, Fla. Interracial Council; Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation, Norfolk, Va., and the YWCA, Houston, Tex.

The Institute program included several showings of recent films in the human relations field, including: "New Girl in the Office," "Segregation in the South" "The Burden of Truth" "All the Way Home," and "A City Decides." A dramatic production of Allen Paton's "Cry the Beloved Country," by the Bishop's Players was presented last Thursday night with the co-sponsorship of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Thurgood Marshall set to talk at Fisk parley

Age-American p. 9

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The second week of the 16th annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University got under way Monday.

Thurgood Marshall, head of the NAACP legal department, lectured on "Next Steps in Legal Struggle for Full Citizenship Rights" in Fisk Chapel Tuesday evening and is scheduled to talk on "Organizational and Action Tasks of the NAACP in the South" Wednesday morning.

Another association official, Herbert Hill, took part in the institute on Tuesday morning. He noted the "Unfinished Task of Labor in Equal Job Opportunity."

* * *

BESIDES MR. Hill and Mr. Marshall, other program participants on Monday and Tuesday were Albert R. Vogeler, speaking on "Utilizing the Manpower Resorces and Minority Groups" and Jesse Johnson, "Implementing Fair Employment Practices Through Federal Initiative."

Thursday's schedule includes a panel discussion on "The Church and Desegregation." Panelists will be the Revs. Will Campbell, J. Metz Rollins and John Marion.

Prior to the panel discussion, Paul Rilling will tell the "Virginia Story."

* * *

DR. ROSS CLINCHY will discuss "Implementing Fair Employment in the Government Establishment" on Friday morning and Arthur Levin will note the "Scope and Significance of Hate Group Activities."

And on Friday night, Dr. Kenneth Clark will lecture on "Segregation — Its Psychological Impact Upon the National Conscience and Morality."

The institute closes Saturday morning with Dr. Clark discussing "Problems and Process of Desegregation in the North."

SIGNS COMING DOWN

SALISBURY — Southern Rhodesia has taken another step toward killing jim crow. "For white" and "for colored" signs have been removed from railroad stations throughout the British colony.

39 1959

Interracial Action Seen In Lives Of Two Saints

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The cooperation of two Blesseds who lived in the 16th and 17th centuries was cited as an example of "interracial action in a high degree," last week.

The Blesseds are Martin de Porres, born of a liberated slave woman in 1569, and John Masias, born in 1585. A magazine article, in the Interracial Review, published by the Catholic Interracial council of New York, cites the parallels in the lives of the two Blesseds, both of whom were Dominican brothers.

Father Richard M. McKeon, S J., Le Moyne college, Syracuse N.Y., is the author of the article. He points out that in Lima, Peru, Brothers Martin and John "often worked and prayed together in what was truly an interracial relations program."

"Their warm charity embraced all classes of people," Father McKeon says. "They aided the Indian, Negro, Spaniard, mestizo and mulatto."

"The example of Blessed Martin and John should be a source of inspiration and imitation, as well as devotion, to the faithful everywhere. To Catholics in the United States it is a challenge.'

Noting that Brothers Martin and John were both beatified on Sept. 10, 1837, Father McKeon refers to this event as an "interracial beatification."

"On earth they had labored together for the cause of interracial justice; in heaven they continue to intercede for the same,' Father McKeon states.

39 1959

Race Relations Institute Meets June 29

Chicago Defender
Sat. 6-13-59

NASHVILLE (ANP) — The 1959 Institute of Race Relations, scheduled to be held June 29-July 11 at Fisk university, will focus attention on "Process and Promise in Human Relations."

More than 120 participants from 30 states, plus 25 top authorities in the field of intergroup relations are expected to attend the two-week session, sponsored annually by the American Missionary association, Board of Home Missions, Congregational Christian churches, in cooperation with Fisk university, director of the institute is Dr. Herman H. Long.

One of the high spots of the sessions will be a field report described "The Collapse of Massive Resistance in Virginia." Among the specialists slated for major presentations are Patrick Mailin, executive director, American Civil Liberties union; Dr. Richard Scammon, Government Affairs institute, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, dean, school of education, Atlanta university; Dr. Kyle Haseldon, author; and Atty. Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational fund.

39 1959

IOWA

Negro Cabbies, Other Achievements Noted During 2-Year Tenure

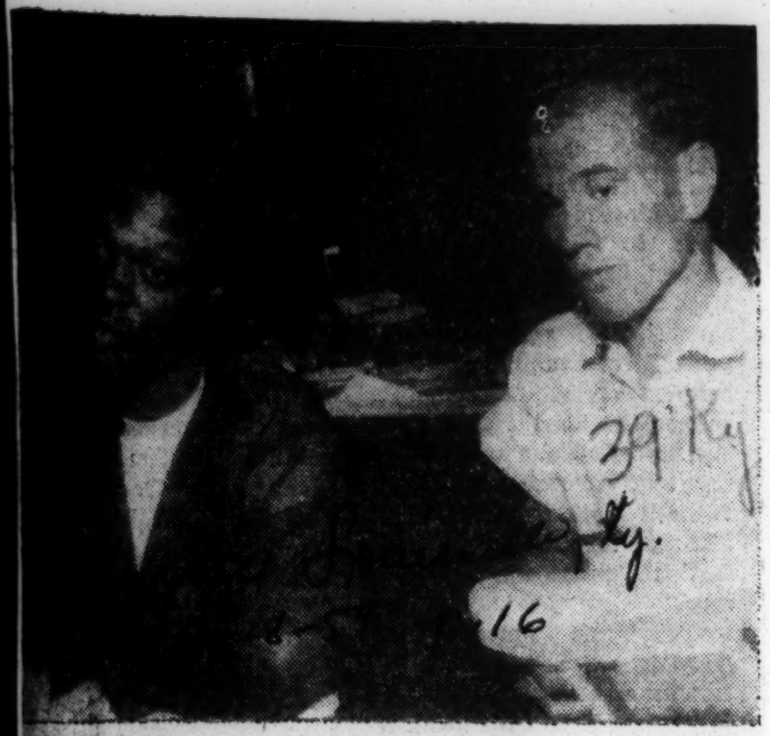
Local citizens and civic leaders who have exerted unstinting effort for the betterment of human relations were dealt a jolt last week with the announcement that Malcolm B. Higgins, executive-secretary of the Des Moines Commission on Human Rights, will resign his postion, effective about Jan. 15.

Mr. Higgins

Higgins' resignation was "very regretfully" accepted at a meeting of the commission Tuesday, Nov, 24, Mrs. G. W. Webber, commission chairman announced. He will leave the city shortly after the first of the year to become executive director of the Washington State Board Against Discrimination. He will supervise a staff of about eight persons, working out of offices in Seattle, Olympia, Richland and Spokane.

Much Accomplished

In the two-and-a-half years that Higgins has held the Des Moines position, the commission played a leading role in the advancement of race relations and achievements of minorities in Des Moines. During his tenure the first Negro cab drivers and the first Negro employees in supermarkets were hired. The appointment of a Negro fireman was pushed and although none has been named yet, much groundwork has already been done. In addition the commission worked untiringly for promotions in the police department and public works department, and several promotions in both fields can be attributed to it.



AARON LANG, left, and William Morton are polio handicapped youngsters who are participating in a magazine-selling program here in Louisville. The two are seeking to become independent despite handicap.

Interracial Team Seeks To Make Own Way In The World

A plucky interracial team of polio victims are currently in Louisville attempting to make their own way by competing in a magazine-selling program.

Aaron Lang, 20, of Fresno, Calif., and William Morton, 25, of Warm Springs, Ga., are selling subscriptions to magazines under the sponsorship of the National Trade Service Publications, Inc., 3119 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

High School Graduate

Lang, a Negro youth who contacted polio when he was four months old, received treatment at the Shriners Hospital in New Orleans. He is a graduate of Edison High School in Fresno.

Morton, who was stricken by polio when he was five years old, spent 14 years in the hospital at Warm Springs, Ga. He was in the hospital during the time the late Franklin D. Roosevelt used to received treatments there. Morton is married and he and his wife is expecting a child in July.

The National Trade Service Publications, Inc., whos motto is — "A Chance, No Charity", provides job placement and placement and training for the handicapped.

A Mass Points

Lang and Morton — both of whom must use crutches to walk — revealed that they learned of the program through others who had participated in it. Sale of subscriptions counts points a cash award.

The type of magazines include trade journals and home magazine. Johnson Publications — Ebony, Jet, etc. — are also included in the program.

When this program ends, the two youths intend to enroll in a trade school to better prepare themselves to make their way in the world.

39 1959

MARYLAND

Deaths Elsewhere

Racial Amity Worker, 90

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14 (AP) — Members of the 1400 Block Club had planned to give a birthday party for a favorite member. Instead, they attended her funeral today.

Miss Brice Grafflin, a descendant of one of the founding families of Annapolis, was white. The other members of the club, about 30 in all, are Negroes.

Miss Grafflin, 92, Nov. 4, became ill three weeks ago and died Thursday.

She was born in her house on McCulloh st. when it was a fashionable section. When Negroes began moving to the neighborhood 40 years ago, Miss Grafflin stayed.

She was an active supporter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency and the Northwest Residential Protective Association.

Albert L. Guerard, 79, French historian and Stanford University professor emeritus of general literature; at Stanford, Calif.

Eliza Marian Butler, 73, teacher of German and second woman to become a professor at Cambridge University, in London.

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MISSISSIPPI

Negro Lauds Aid Whites Gave Him

PRENTISS, Miss., June 1.—(UPI)—A Negro man says that when Southern Negroes have troubles it's the white people who come to their aid and not the NAACP.

Carsie Barnes asked the weekly newspaper here to print such a story that he could send to Negroes in the North.

Barnes' home was destroyed by fire recently and he said the Rev. Billy Graham, white Baptist minister, risked his life in attempting to save the house. Barnes said white persons had given him money, clothes and furniture.

A Formula For Reaching Better Human Relations

Nine panelists pooled their mental resources Wednesday in an effort to find a way to better human relations in a changing world.

Their formula touched on nearly every aspect of personal and community life. They urged penetrating self-analysis as the first step, in order to get rid of personal prejudices; more concentration on education as a means of developing thinking minds; reliance on religious inspiration as a source of guidance toward brotherhood, and better communiciation between individuals and nations.

These and many other ideas were exchanged during the second annual workshop sponsored by the joint chapters of the Heart of America Sisterhood at the Carver Neighborhood Center this week. The Sisterhood, a self-improvement and service organization, works in three main areas: religion, education and charity. The workshop is its chief community effort.

Speak To 75

A distinguished panel of community figures, led by Robert W. MacNeven, director of pupil services in the Kansas City public schools, as moderator, pondered the question, "How can we better human relations in a changing world." About 75 persons heard the discussion following a buffet luncheon.

Appearing on the panel were the Rev. C. B. Bailey, pastor of the Salem Baptist church in Kansas City, Kas., Walt Bodine, program director of WDAF-TV; Mrs. Carolyn Benton Cockefair, writer and lecturer; Dr. E. Frank Ellis, superintendent of General hospital No. 2; Isadore Gross, businessman; Harold Holliday, attorney; Mrs. Mary McGuire, columnist for the Kansan, and Mrs. D.M. Miller, clubwoman and church worker.

Arthur Green, director of Carver Center, introduced MacNeven, who in turn presented the panelists. Setting the stage for the discussion, MacNeven referred to the many rapid developments which have taken place in recent years both in man's knowledge about his physical world and in the opportunities which have opened for individuals.

Mrs. Miller, called on to discuss the "human element" in bettering human relations, maintained that an analysis of one's own self is the first essential.

"We can't do much with other people unless we can handle ourelves. We need, occasionally, to ake a look at ourselves in the nirror and examine the human nots in our own makeup," she aid. Hate, prejudice, self conceit nd feelings of superiority are some of the knots that must be untangled before we are willing to share the world with others on an equal basis, Mrs. Miller declared.

Rev. Bailey stressed the importance of the spiritual approach. "In order to get along with your neighbor today, we need a supernatural power; that power is God," the minister claimed. He advocated a return to the Ten Commandments as a starting point. "If the word of God is in a man's heart, he can live anywhere in any situation with any man."

What the cleric had described as the sins of man, Mrs. Cockefair termed man's ignorance.

Starting with the fundamental assumption that man can and does and wants to learn, the noted lecturer then declared her confidence in the belief that "the American people by and large want to do the right thing."

"If these things be true," she posed the question, "why are we forced to ask ourselves how we can better human relations?"

She answered her question with the one word: ignorance. She contended that it is man's lack of knowledge about himself and his fellows that makes human relations a problem in America. And this is true, she added parenthetically, despite man's great technological skill, which has made it possible for him to devise a "thingamabob" which can go around the sun.

"If ignorance is the cause of poor relations," Mrs. Cockefair continued, "then there is a cure for the problem. Education is the answer.

"It is as important to train one's mind as it is to keep out of sin," he panelist continued.

Schools As Workshops

She pictured the nation's schools as workshops where youngsters should be taught first how to get facts and then how to use these facts to the best advantage of mankind.

Schools are not just social centers, where children are to be taught merely gracious living. A class in home economics, she said by way of illustration, ought to teach a girl more than just how to mix a cocktail; it ought to teach her something about managing a home and caring for a family.

She equated education with discipline. "A disciplined mind knows that 'no man is an island.'" Such a mind knows that the problems of one are the problems of all, she contended.

The next two panelists continued to develop the same theme. Dr. E. Frank Ellis urged taking a "broad look at the impetus of all that has gone before" as a guide to what may be in the future.

"I would like to see people thinking, thinking of other people," he elaborated. "The world of technology has drawn persons together physically—the world is much smaller, but it has failed to draw people together in their minds."

The key to the problem, according to Isadore Gross, is in building effective attitudes into the character of youth. He suggested learning of good behavior patterns and an acceptance on the part of the learner that these patterns are the best as the two steps toward developing the "young people who will be the participants in better human relations tomorrow."

Hits At Stereotypes

Returning to the individual approach to the problem, Bodine criticized stereotyped thinking, a kind of mental labelling which he called the "worst form of cancer —cancer of the mind." He suggested that people should be evaluated in personal, human terms, not according to their status in life.

"Let's go person to person, not station to station," the veteran newsman pleaded.

He suggested personal word association tests as a means to discovering whether one is the victim of stereotyped thinking. If the word cab driver conjures up only one picture in your mind; if the word "teenager" suggests only a leather-jacketed youth wearing a ducktail hair cut, then you've accepted a stereotype, Bodine warned.

Holliday, the final speaker, summarized all that had gone before, re-emphasizing that better human relations begin with individual relationships. If we can't resolve our petty differences within our own homes, we will never be able to get along with people in the world, he maintained.

The spread of good human relations begins in the home, moves outward to the community, to the nation and thence to the world, he said.

Takes Long View

But, he cautioned, just getting along with other people is not the end. "It is only the means to an end. The ultimate objective is that people should get together to use their combined knowledge for the betterment of the whole," he said.

Another speaker, Mrs. McGuire, complimented the sponsors of the program for their part in furthering better relations. "In bringing together some of the citizens of the two Kansas Cities you are already spreading good relations," she said.

Wednesday's workshop was a joint project of the three chapters of the Sisterhood, one of which is located in Kansas City, Kas. In addition to the annual forum, the women sponsor scholarships to deserving students and benefits for worthy institutions. The Sisterhood was organized 14 years ago.

The presidents of the three groups are Mrs. Ruby Smith, Mrs. Georgia Dennis and Mrs. Addie Bell Jackson. Mrs. Olivia Coles, program chairman of Group No. 1 and a member of the board of directors, was in charge of the workshop.

PANELISTS DISCUSS HUMAN RELATIONS.—Bettering human relations in a changing world was a topic discussed by nine panelists at the second annual workshop sponsored by the Heart of America Sisterhood at Carver Neighborhood center Wednesday. A formula which included self-analysis, education, and greater communication was devised by nine panelists, widely known figures in the Greater Kansas City community. Members of the panel are shown in the photos above. At top are Harold L. Holliday, attorney; Walt Bodine, program director of WDAF-TV, and Dr. E. Frank Ellis, superintendent of General hospital No. 2. The heads of two spectators are shown in the foreground. In the center photo are Mrs. D. M. Miller, Robert W. MacNeven, director of pupil services of the Kansas City school system, and Rev. C. B. Bailey, pastor of the Salem Baptist church, Kansas City, Kas. At bottom are Mrs. Carolyn Benton Cockefair, writer and lecturer, Mrs. Mary McGuire, newspaper columnist, and Isadore Gross, business man. The group spoke before an audience of about 70 persons.

STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION MEETS

Members of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights pause for a moment on the steps of the Administration building at St. Louis university in St. Louis where the quarterly meeting of the organization was held Wednesday, Sept. 23. Father Trafford Maher, S. J., chairman of the Commission, is shown in front talking with Miss Lucile H. Bluford of Kansas City. Behind Father Maher is Gregory E. Shiner, executive director of the Commission. Other members are, from top left, Samuel S. White, Kansas City; Howard B. Woods, St. Louis; Rabbi Ernest I. Jacobs, Springfield; Perry Henderson, Clayton, and, Dr. F. L. McCluer, St. Charles. Dr. James M. Freeman of Jefferson City arrived after the picture was taken.—St. Louis Argus photo.

State Human Rights Group Holds Meeting

ST. LOUIS. — The Missouri Commission on Human Rights held its quarterly meeting here Wednesday, September 23, on the campus of St. Louis university.

The commission made plans for the distribution of two new commission publications at the annual convention of the Missouri State Teachers' association in St. Louis November 5 and 6.

One publication is a pamphlet for elementary school children. The other is a "Teaching Unit On Human Rights" to be distributed to the public high schools of the state.

Both publications will be made available to schools and to the general public when they come from the printers early in October.

The commission, which was holding its first meeting since becoming a permanent state agency, by action of the 70th general assembly, voted to set up a committee of professional consultants in the field of human rights and later will create a Citizens' committee of non-professional persons interested in this field. Both committees will serve in an advisory capacity to members of the commission.

Gregory E. Shinert, executive director of the commission, reported that returns have been received from 60 of the state's 114 counties in the State-Wide Survey on Human Rights started by the commission several months ago. The results will be tabulated and made available to the public as soon as possible, Shinert said.

Commissioners attending the meeting here were: Father Trafford P. Maher, S.J., St. Louis, chairman; Samuel S. White and Miss Lucile H. Bluford, both of Kansas City; Dr. James N. Freeman, Jefferson City; Perry B. Henderson, Clayton, Mo.; Rabbi Ernest J. Jacobs, Springfield; Howard B. Woods, St. Louis and Dr. Francis L. McCluer, St. Charles.

Tried To Save White Boys

Gifts Still Pouring In For The Widow Of Hero

ST. LOUIS — Mrs. Floyd Reed, widow of a colored man who drowned trying to save two white youngsters, is still receiving gifts from all over the country for her husband's heroic attempt.

Early this week Mrs. Reed had received over $8,000 in gifts.

SINCE MR. REED'S death a few weeks ago, Mrs. Reed and her two small daughters have been the thankful recipients of 50 to 100 letters with contributions a day.

Mr. Reed was fishing in the Mississippi River when he spotted two boys clinging to a log, which had been caught in a strong current. He jumped in the river and swam toward the shouting, frightened boys. He never reached them. Fortunately, the boys were saved by another man.

IN EXPRESSING her deep appreciation, Mrs. Reed said: "I wish I could know more words to show my appreciation to the many wonderful people who have helped us."

The death of Mr. Reed, a porter, had left the family destitute.

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MISSOURI

Human Relations Confab At Warrensburg July 15

Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-10-59
Call P. 4
Thurs. 7-16-59

"Human Relations in Our Schools" will be the theme of a Human Relations conference to be held on the campus of the Central Missouri State college at Warrensburg, Mo., July 15, 16 and 17.

The conference is open to all persons interested in the field of human relations with teachers, religious leaders and other persons who work wtih youth especially invited.

The conference is sponsored jointly by the Human Relations Center of Central Missouri college, the Missouri State Commission on Human Rights and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Among the speakers at the conference will be Dr. Morton J. Sobel of St. Louis of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Saul Sorrin, director of the Missouri regional office of the Anti-Defamation League; Virgil L. Border, executive director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, St. Louis; Dr. Lorenzo Greene, professor of history at Lincoln university, Jefferson City; William H. Gremley, executive director, Commission on Human Relations, Kansas City; Ed Parsons, executive director, Missouri Association for Social Welfare, Jefferson City; Lounneer Pemberton, executive director, Urban League of Kansas City; Dr. Ray Roberts, director of curriculum, State Department of Education, Jefferson City; Myron Schwartz, executive director, Jewish Community Relations Council, St. Louis; Chester Stovall, executive secretary, St. Louis Council on Human Relations; Dr. Arthur J. Ter Keurst, associate professor of psychology, Central Missouri State college, Warrensburg.

Guest speakers will be Dr. Richard G. Browne, executive officer of the Teachers' College Board, state of Illinois, and Rep. J. McKinley Neal, member of the Missouri state assembly from Jefferson City.

Dr. Browne will address the opening conference session Wednesday morning on the topic, "Problems of Intergroup Relations and Our Schools."

Rep. J. McKinley Neal, member of the Missouri general assembly from Kansas City, will be the speaker at a luncheon Thursday, July 16. His topic will be "Intergroup Relations in Missouri."

"Human Relations in a Changing Society" will be the topic of an informal discussion Thursday night at 8 o'clock with Gregory Shinert, executive director of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights; Ed Parsons of MASW and Dr. Greene of Lincoln U. as the speakers.

Interested persons may attend one or more sessions or the entire conference. The fee for the entire conference, including meals and lodging, is $15.

Registration may be made by writing Dr. Riley Pittman, Central Missouri State college, Warrensburg.

Missouri Human Rights Commission In Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — The Missouri State Commission on Human Rights held its third regular meeting here Thursday, April 2, with Rabbi Ernest I. Jacob as the host.

Sessions were held at the Community Chest Center, 216 East Walnut with the Rev. Trafford P. Maher, S.J., of St. Louis, the chairman, presiding.

Following the all-day meeting, Father Maher issued the following statement:

"This was the fourth annual formal meeting of the commission which completes its first year of operation on April 14, 1959. We should like to indicate that Missouri has joined these states that represent two-thirds of the nation's population which have at the state level some commission in the field of safeguarding human rights.

"In the first year of operation, we have some evidence that indicates that Missourians tend to follow the law but we have some evidence that shows that the laws in the field of human rights have to be clearly drawn up in order for them to be followed.

"In joining these states that represent two-thirds of our nation's population, we are encouraged that our states individually and jointly are strengthening the body of law and the procedures which have enabled us to make the progress that we have made in the field of human rights.

"We have some statistics on Missouri that we think you will find interesting and helpful. The non-white population of the state of Missouri tends to be concentrated in the four metropolitan areas of our state and these metropolitan areas are Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and Springfield.

"In general, we should like to point out that in the last ten years Missouri has tended to become an urban state both in regard to white and non-white population. This increases the problems of adequate housing particularly for the racial minority groups, adequate employment, adequate public health, welfare, housing and education accommodations.

"Turning now to the educational facilities of our state, we find that Missouri has done a good job in carrying on integration, according to the letter of the law, but much is yet to be done in achieving the spirit of the law.

"At the end of the first year of operation, the Commission has just put out its report to the Governor and to the Legislature. Among its accomplishments is a state-wide survey of the 114 counties, which gives us an accurate picture of the **de facto** situation in our state with respect to human rights.

"Our state racial minority population tends to be Negroes and Mexicans with some other groups.

"One of the next studies going forward will be an analysis of the Missouri State Constitution and legislative enactments in the field of human rights.

"Wednesday (April 1st), a bill making the Commission on Human Rights a permanent state agency passed the House without a dissenting vote. The job still remains to get this bill through the Senate. One of the big tasks before us is to get an accurate analysis of the human rights picture in the state's eleemosynary institutions and operations."

Gregory E. Shinert, executive director of the Commission, announced that the Commission on Human Rights is co-sponsoring a Human Relations Workshop in conjunction with the Center for Human Relations at Central Missouri State college, Warrensburg, Mo., on July 15, 16, and 17 of this year, and is preparing a Teaching Unit on Human Rights (in cooperation with the State Education) to be used in the se... for high schools of Missouri this fall.

The next Commission meeting will be in St. Joseph, sometime in July, 1959.

The Happiest News

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — The Missouri ... Human Rights stated last week that Missouri "has done a good job in carrying on integration according to the letter of the law." The commission added, however, that "much is yet to be done in achieving the spirit of the law."

'Must' Legislation For 1959

Two bills which the Missouri legislature should pass without hesitation are House bills 266 and 502. The former makes the Missouri State Commission on Human Rights a permanent agency. The latter would empower the city council of Kansas City to pass an ordinance making it unlawful for places of public accommodation to discriminate against persons because of race, creed or color.

Both bills were approved unanimously last week by the legislative committees following hearings held in the House Chamber at Jefferson City. We believe that the full House of Representatives will vote favorably upon the bills, then they will go to the Senate.

In past sessions of the legislature, civil rights measures have been passed by the House but they have been permitted to die in the Senate. We hope that this year, in view of the many advances that are being made in the field of civil rights all over the country, that our Missouri senate will give favorable consideration to these two bills. There is nothing in either of them to create any real opposition.

House bill 266 brings permanency to the Human Rights Commission. The act creating this commission provided for the agency to go out of existence in 1961. This is hardly enough time for the newly-created body to demonstrate what good can be accomplished in the state of Missouri through the activities of such an agency.

Under terms of the original act, the commission would just be getting started when it would be time to "close up shop." Certainly a favorable vote from the Senate can be expected on a bill which prolongs the life of an agency which is destined to do much good for the citizens of Missouri if given a chance to function over a reasonable length of time. The bill also gives the commission the right to hold public hearings and to request the attendance of witnesses.

House bill 502 would empower the city council of Kansas City to pass an ordinance making it unlawful for places of public accommodation to discriminate against persons because of race, creed or color. This bill is merely enabling legislation, giving the city council the authority to enact such a law IF IT SO DESIRES.

The city counselor's office in the City Hall has written an opinion stating that the city council, under the provisions of the city charter, does not have the authority to pass civil rights legislation. There are many in the city who disagree with the city counselor's opinion but the city councilmen feel bound by the opinions of their official legal adviser.

The bill now before the state legislature would remove all doubt about the city council's authority. If House bill 502 is passed, the city council will have full and unquestioned authority to pass a public accommodations bill or any other civil rights law. It will then be a matter of whether the city council wants to pass the ordinance. No longer will debate be necessary on the question of whether the governing body has the authority to act.

Passage of House bills 266 and 502, along with House bill 123 which received full House approval a few weeks ago, is a "must" for the 1959 legislature.

The large delegations from Kansas City and St. Louis which journeyed to Jefferson City to support the measure tell the state legislators that there is widespread interest in these three measures. The people want these bills passed, not only Negro people but persons of all races. Many of the speakers who appeared before the House committees were white. They represented some of the most outstanding organizations in the state. We look to the legislature to carry out the will of the people.

Missouri Steps Forward

The Missouri State legislature which just ended its 70th annual session passed two civil rights bills, one extending the life of the Missouri State Commission on Human Rights indefinitely and the other prohibiting discrimination in state employment because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Enactment of these two laws is a step forward for Missouri in a field which too many persons continue to consider controversial. In our thinking, civil rights is not a controversial matter, but, rather, a necessary ingredient in a working democracy. But as long as many Americans and Missourians consider it so, the progress made will not be as rapid nor as all-inclusive as we who view it differently would have it.

The passage of House bills 123 and 266 marked great progress in the legislative halls of Missouri. Over a period of 10 years, civil rights bills, introduced in the House, were passed there by comfortable and sometimes overwhelming majorities only to be killed in the upper house. Time after time, the House has voted favorably while the Senate either killed the measures in committee or voted them down on the floor.

The first change from this routine procedure came during the 1957 session of the legislature when House bill 125, creating the State Commission on Human Rights, was enacted into law. Although, as passed, the bill was watered down considerably from its original draft and the Commission's functions and its life-span were limited, creation of the Human Rights Commission was an accomplishment.

Then, in the 1959 session more progress was made with the passage of two more bills, one adding strength to the State Commission and the other making it unlawful for any officer, department, division or agency of the state to discriminate against any employe or any applicant for employment on account of race, creed or color.

The bill provides that any official or subordinate employe who violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment of from 30 days to a year or by a fine ranging from $100 to $500, or by both fine and imprisonment.

A great deal of credit for the change in the legislative picture in Missouri goes to Rep. James McKinley Neal, who represents Kansas City's fourth legislative district in the state assembly.

Neal, along with the three Negro legislators from St. Louis, Representatives Tyus, Wheeler and Troupe, introduced all three of the bills which have so far passed the legislature—the one in 1957 and the two in 1959.

But it is generally recognized that it was Neal who guided and pushed the bills through the House and then worked equally as hard getting them through the senate.

During the 12 years that he has been a member of the legislature, Neal has made an outstanding record. When he first ran for office back in 1946, Neal commented during his campaign that what Negroes needed in Jefferson City was not necessarily a lawyer who could draft bills but a salesman who could sell the value of good race relations to dubious Missourians—an ambassador of goodwill.

When Neal was elected, he went to Jefferson City and immediately began to sell civil rights. Naturally amiable, he made friends easily. He learned the "ins and outs" of law-making. He found, as have all other law-makers in all legislative bodies from the U. S. Congress down to the smallest City council, that compromises have to be made. Neal interested himself not only in civil rights but in measures dealing with the welfare of the general population. He has introduced and supported bills not pertaining to race for many local organizations, including our school board. He has proved himself to be a legislator representing all the citizens, not merely those in the 4th district.

It was not long before Neal's leadership ability was recognized by his fellow law-makers and he was made chairman of the elections committee and was serving as a member of five other committees. The Kansas Citian is highly respected all over the state Capitol, even by legislative members coming from the boot-heel section.

Because of the super-human effort that he put into the fight for the bill creating the Human Rights Commission and then, for the extension of its life, Neal is sometimes called the "father" of the Human Rights Commission. He had as an ally in this fight Governor James T. Blair who in his inaugural address in 1957 recommended creation of such a commission.

Of course, Neal could not have accomplished what he did without the able support of the three representatives from St. Louis, fellow members of the Jackson county delegation and of such men as Senator Edgar J. Keating who piloted the bills through the Senate These men, and others, worked as a team with Neal as the spark-plug.

It was disappointing to many Kansas Citians that House bill 502 was not passed along with 123 and 266. Bill 502 was enabling legislation, giving the City Council of Kansas City authority to pass a public accommodations bill making it unlawful for restaurants, theaters, hotels and other places open to the public to refuse to serve anyone because of his race or color. The bill passed the House, but died in a Senate committee.

In another two years when the legislature meets again, with effective work by the Human Rights Commission and other agencies working in the human relations field, Missouri should have progressed to the point that a public accommodations bill affecting the whole state will pass as easily as House bill 123 passed this time.

In the next election, Kansas City Negroes should send two representatives to the state legislature so that the younger man can be tutored by Rep. Neal in the ways of law-making.

Moral Re-Armament Is Given Boost By Leader Of Japan

LOS ANGELES—

The Prime Minister of Japan, Nobusuke Kishi, in a message to the Moral Re-Armament Assembly currently in session here paid tribute to "the significant part" played by MRA "in uniting the nations of South-East Asia."

The Japanese Prime Minister's greetings were brought personally to the Assembly by Niro Hoshijima, immediate past Speaker of the Diet and one of the signatories of the Japanese Peace Treaty, who arrived here this evening from Tokyo.

Addressing his words to Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of MRA, the Japanese Prime Minister said:

"Congratulation on your timely initiative to hold a conference of the Pacific nations before it is too late. We must bring a light to Asia. It is my conviction that only policies based on a moral ideology can win the respect and confidence of other nations. We are grateful for the significant part played by MRA in uniting the nations of South East Asia."

Thirty nationalities are represented at the MRA Assembly for America and the Pacific Nations which will continue here until January 4.

MRA IS TERMED HOPE IN CRISIS

Marcel Is Welcomed to Talks by Buchman

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., (UPI) — An eminent French Catholic philosopher said here he believed moral re-armament was the "beginning of a true world community."

The statement was made by Gabriel Marcel when he was welcomed to the MRA summit strategy conference here Tuesday by Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, initiator of MRA.

Marcel, who arrived with a delegation from Europe and Africa, is a member of the Institute of France and is last year's winner of the grand prix de lettres.

With him on the platform were one of the architects of the recent solution to the Cyprus crisis and former Mau Mau terrorists from Kenya with the commandant of the British prison where they had been detained.

"We are at a very critical hour in world history," Marcel said. "We need a new factor. The best we can hope for without it is compromise. That new factor is moral re-armament.

"Immediately on arriving here I felt an inward certainty that here is the beginning of a true world community. It is impossible to create this new world community on a basis of technocracy. This is Dr. Buchman's great discovery.

"Our change in attitude can contribute to the opening of a breach in that buttress of hate and political and racial prejudice in which mankind is imprisoned. It is the spirit of hope which gathers us here at Mackinac."

A. E. Yalman, editor-publisher of the Turkish newspaper, "Vatan," was introduced to the session as one of the men responsible for the solution of the Cyprus crisis.

He spoke of his work to build unity between Greece and Turkey, "whose hatred of one another was such that they did not care if the right flank of NATO went to pieces and Communists profited."

MRA Delegates En Route to City

Delegates from 16 European, African and Mideast nations were to arrive here today en route to the Conference on Moral Re-Armament in session at Mackinac Island, Mich. The meeting, called a "summit strategy conference" by MRA leaders, began Friday and will continue through the summer.

In the group arriving today were Leonard Muturi and Nashon Ruhenya, two former Mau Mau Leaders from Kenya, and G. M. Low, former commandant of a detention camp where those leaders once were held. Mr. Low has since given his farm near Nairobi to MRA for use as a training center where the causes of racial conflict will be studied.

Also in the party were political leaders, legislators, military and professional men, journalists and youth leaders from the 16 nations. About 1000 representatives from 40 nations are already at Mackinac.

Moral Re-Armament Attracting Africans

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. — (UPI) — Emmanuel Obe, president of the Nigerian Union of Students, says "all Africa is watching with uncommon interest what is happening" at the summit strategy conference of Moral Re-Armament.

Obe, who was chairman of the first Pan-African students conference in Uganda last year, said Africa has accepted Moral Re-Armament as the superior ideology to communism for three reasons.

1—It restored the leadership of God to man and enables man to use his creative genius for the promotion of happiness rather than for self-destruction.

2—Its conception of social justice is based not on color but on character.

3—It is democracy applied in action.

He said "MRA builds for democracy an unshakeable framework of actively selfless and self-giving citizens, whose determination to bring unity cannot be altered by any beckoning of personal advantage. I have now accepted democracy that is God-led, God-inspired and God-architected."

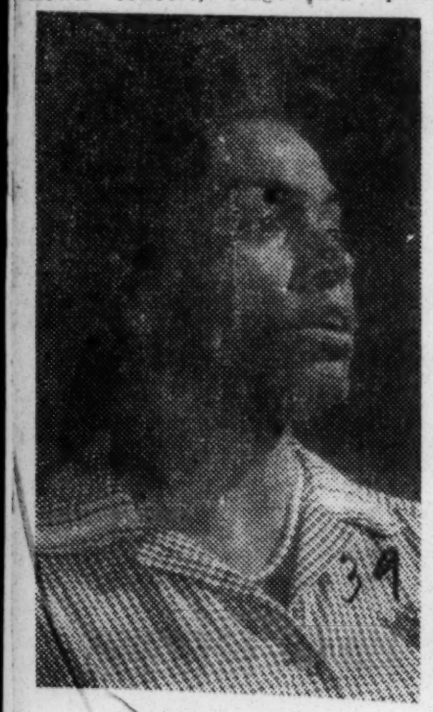
WORLD YOUTH LEADERS SAY MACKINAC AND CAUX ANSWER TO LURE OF MOSCOW AND VIENNA FESTIVAL — At the Moral Re-Armament Summit Strategy Conference, Mackinac Island, Michigan, Asian and African youth leaders plan alternative to Moscow and Vienna Youth Festival. They are left to right: Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi of India; Emmanuel Obe, President of the Nigerian Students Association and President of the Pan-African Students Congress; R. Vaitheswaran, lecturer from Hyderabad University, India, who was for six years in the Indian Communist Party; Onisokumeni Zudonu, Vice President of the Nigerian Trade Union Congress. Gandhi told the conference, "The aim of the Vienna Youth Festival is to clinch the final enslavement of the world. The current Moral Re-Armament Conferences at Caux and Mackinac are forging for our nations and incorruptible leadership capable of meeting our deepest longings."

Artist Muriel Smith Gives Magna Carta For Generation

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 7-12-59

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich — (SNS) — What was termed a "Magna Carta for This Modern Generation," was given by Muriel Smith at the Summit Strategy Conference for the Moral Re-Armament of the Nations.

Miss Smith, an internationally known concert, stage and opera



MURIEL SMITH

artist, who plays the lead in the film "The Crowning Experience," urged the free world to "accept this ideology of Moral Re-Armament and use it to cure the sickness of our nation."

"Division can only reproduce the same conditions of slavery," she said, "but this time it will be on a global scale. Before we Americans are free to speak to the world we must be free to speak to our neighbors."

Miss Smith, who played the role in "The Crowning Experience" in Atlanta last year for four months, declared:

"There must be no holdback because of old patterns of bitterness and hatred which have caused so much division in our country. The ideology of Communism grows on these weaknesses," she said.

HEALING TAUGHT

The young artist said that "The ideology of Moral Re-Armament teaches us how to heal them. When we allow our lives to be ruled by our passions, we become unwittingly the tools of men whose purpose is to control the world by any means. The end of this is slavery."

Miss Smith told the strategy conference "The historical past of my people and their emergence from the bonds of slavery are on the records of history as one of the great miracles of this age We are equipped to understand the meaning of slavery. We know what is the real meaning of victory through persecution."

The young artist asked, "Why do we, through unhealed hurts of the past, permit ourselves to be used to create again the same dilemna when there is an answer? The issue is not color, it is character. The choice is Communism or Moral Re-Armament.

"When we rearm ourselves morally, we are free to fight to change human nature. It gives us that new character, that extra dimension of thought and action. It replaces the petty preoccupation of self with the dedicated purpose of living for a great idea."

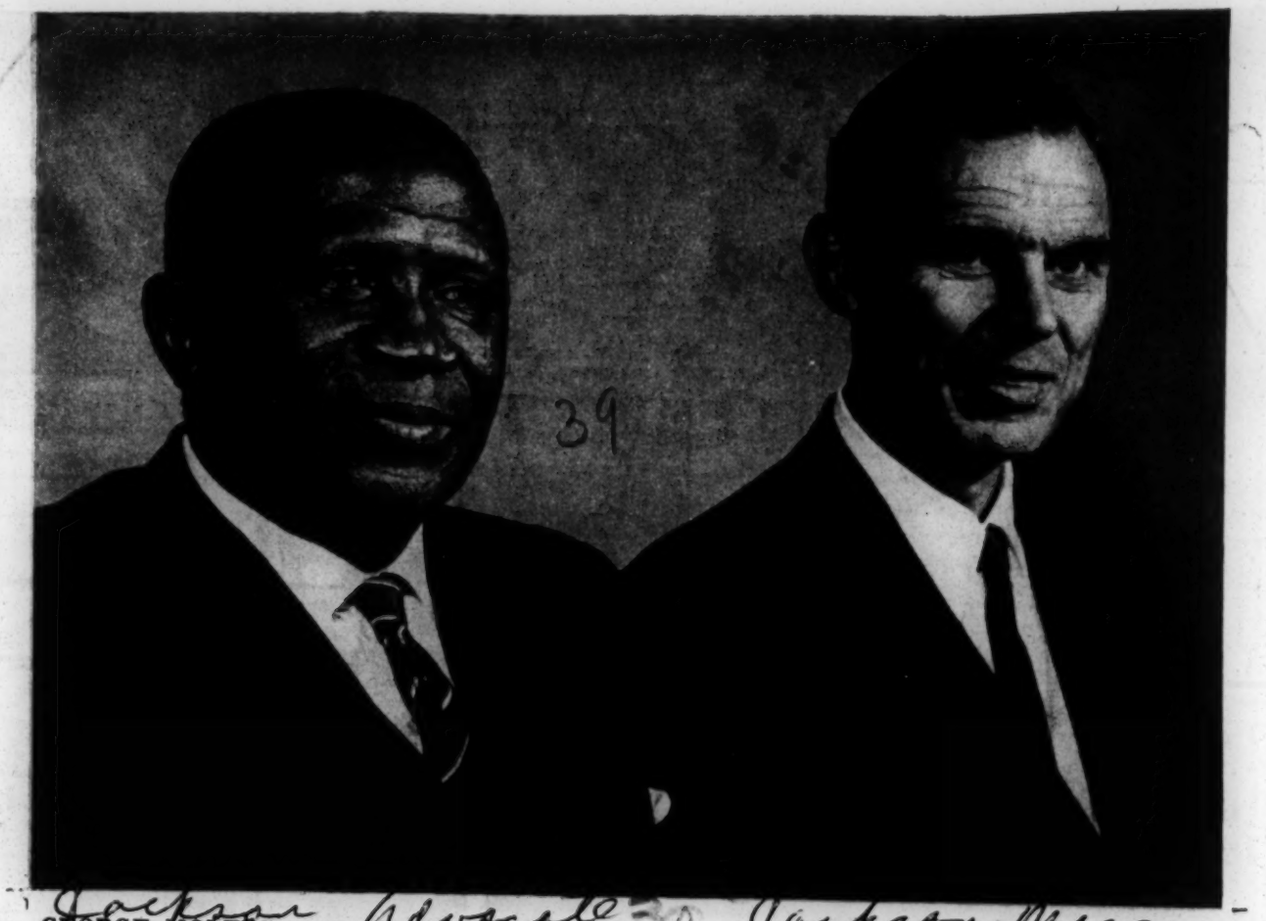
TIME FOR OFFENSIVE

"The struggle of my people has been for full participation in the affairs of our nation. This is the time to take the offensive with the ideology of Moral Re-Armament which alone can achieve that goal. We have been prepared by history for the supreme part in this our nation's task in settting the whole world free."

"With all my heart I believe that Moral Re-Armament is the ideology we need desperately in America, Smith declared.

"I believe too, that we are fifteen minutes into the hour God has given us to fight that democracy becomes what it is meant to be; a system which enlists the total resources of everyone to remake the world."

In the film, "Crowning Experience," Miss Smith plays the part of Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., and former adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.



GEORGE MOLEFE, African leader, speaks together with Afrikaner George Daneel at the Special Moral Re-Armament Conference for Ideological Strategy, Mackinac Island, Michigan. "MRA is changing Africa from the dark continent into the continent with the answer," said Daneel. "If we live this ideology — we in Africa and you in America—we can answer Communism throughout the world," Molefe declared.

IMPACT OF MRA FELT BY COMMUNIST WORKER

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 11-15-59

NICOSIA Cyprus — Communist leaders of Famagusta yesterday acknowledged the effectiveness of the Moral Re-Armament ideology. Famagusta, the largest port in Cyprus, the scene of some of the bitterest fighting in the recent struggle and now a stronghold of Communism, felt the impact of the MRA force.

Mayor Andreas Pouyouros, whose entire council is Communist, told the five-nation force, "We are grateful for the assistance of people like you in laying the foundations of our new country."

Deputy Mayor Savvides, thirty years a Communist since working as a tailor in New York and subsequent training in Moscow, listened attentively to the Colwells and the international speakers. They told him that sincere Communists the world over are responding to MRA as an ideology superior to Communism because it was not only answering injustice and exploitation, but creating a new type of man freed from hatred and selfishness. "I respect men who sacrifice for an idea," said Savvides, calling in the City Hall to hear the Colwells. "Our ideologies are different, but we do have something in sommon. I congratulate you and the way you are fighting."

Leaders of ERMA, the political successor of EOKA, and executive members of the Cyprus Workers' Confederation were hosts at a lunch given in honor of MRA. Hundreds of workers from Communist and non-Communist unions crowded out the Confedration's hall for the showing. The international force was officially welcomed by the District Secretary, George Georgas, who presented a piece of finely inlaid Cyprus woodwork as a token of the Union's gratitude to MRA. The District Organizer, Andreas Vassiliou, declared. "The choice of Cyprus is Moral Re-Armament or Communism. I have chosen MRA."

More than a thousand future leadership of this part of the Island, boys and girls from the Greek high school in Famagusta, stormed the Cyprus premiere of "The New American." Standing 12-deep in the aisles, perching on ledges and blocking the doorways of a hall specially built by Archbishop Makarios for the youth, the audience gave thunderous applause to the Colwells and speakers.

After the young Englishman apologized humbly to the audience — some of whom had fought in EOKA and all of whom had lost family and friends in the fighting — for the cruel and selfish way people like him had lived on the Island, the cathedral priest of Famagusta came spontaneously forward. "It is my duty to re-

spond to those words," said Rev. Papamiltiades. "On behalf of the Archbishop I thank you for this sincere expression. The people of our Island do forgive. We will stand by your side. Our duty as Christians is to answer Communism with deeds. You are doing that. If your example is followed by all nations, then we may be sure Communism will soon disappear."

The Vice Principal of the high school, Mr. Anagnostopoulos from Greece, introduced the film. "We are taught the four standards in school and church. MRA is an all-out bid to make people live them. We are taught many things in our history and religion. But these standards, if we live them, will show us the only way to establish real democracy and give the answer to the whole world. I am with MRA."

39 1959

NATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE

RACE RELATIONS

Newsmen Will Discuss Race Relations Topics

Defender

WASHINGTON — How the press can further help improve racial understanding will be taken up here by some of the nation's leading newsmen [illegible] the Capital Press Club's second annual national press institute, Miss Fannie Granton, club president, announced this week.

The institute will precede the club's annual awards dinner to be addressed by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, in the Grand Ballroom of the Willard Hotel.

Among those scheduled to take part in the all-day institute at the hotel are: Douglass Cater, Washington editor of the Reporter and author of a new book "Fourth Branch of Government" due off the press in May; Claude A. Barnett, founder and director of the Associated Negro Press; James C. Hagerty, White House Press Secretary; Harold Burt Meyers of Time magazine; Cliff Mackay, editor of the Afro-American newspapers.

Miss Doris Fleeson, syndicated columnist; Alfred E. Sweeney, city editor of the Cleveland Call and Post; George Schuyler of the Pittsburgh Courier; Benjamin Muse, Washington Post and Times Herald; John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender; P. B. Young, sr., of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Edwin Tribble, Sunday editor of the Washington Evening Star; and William A. Fowlkes, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World.

Cater, one of America's most provocative journalists, will discuss "problems in racial misunderstanding." Part of his widely read series on Government by Publicity appeared in a recent issue of Look.

Other areas to be discussed by the institute group include: Ills of problem-treatment of the Negro community; misunderstanding of the Negro's position on segregation; oversimplification of white opposition to desegregation; the importance of more adequate coverage of the Negro community and the need for more depth reporting of the total Negro problem.

During the awards dinner, which follows the institute, a number of persons will be honored. Top honors are to go to Barnett of ANP; Muse of the Post; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, educator; and Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau. The Philadelphia Tribune will be cited for 75 years of outstanding service.

A public opinion shift is seen on the race issue

NEW YORK — The beginning of a "dynamic shift" of public opinion on the race issue in the South is becoming discernible, according to officials of the National Association of Intergroup Relations.

In a statement issued at the group's recent 12th annual conference in Pittsburgh, the association asserted that a "turning point" may have been reached in the struggle for racial desegregation of the South's schools.

"Desegregation is being debated," the statement notes," and an articulate segment of public opinion has begun to advocate compliance with U.S. Supreme Court rulings."

* * *

AT THE same time, the group urged President Eisenhower to "assume more fully" the leadership role needed to implement the desegregation decrees.

NAIRO also called for the Congress to take the following steps:

1. To empower the Justice Department to initiate actions in federal courts against denials of any civil rights.
2. To provide explicitly for the investigation of cases of assault by dynamite or other explosives against churches and school buildings and homes.
3. To give Federal assistance —technical and financial — to school districts prepared to move promptly toward compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

* * *

THE NAIRO statement also contained these points:

1. A belief that the U.S. Senate should permit a majority to bring any questions to vote after opportunity for full debate.
2. Intergroup relations advisors should be given staff positions at policy - making levels in city, state and Federal governments.
3. A single, consistent Federal housing program, "firmly administered" must be evolved.

39 1959

NEW YORK

Tells COIR His Story

'I'm Glad It's Over'-Bunche

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-23-39

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM
(Courier Staff Writer)

NEW YORK—"This has not been a pleasant experience and I'm glad it's over," Dr. Ralph Bunche said on leaving a hearing Friday before the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations.

Dr. Bunche testified in the city's investigation into racial and religious bias at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the COIR, said that the commission was "now in possession of the facts so far as the origin of the matter is concerned."

■

DR. BUNCHE recounted how he had attempted to join the club so that his son could play tennis there but was informed by the organization's president, Wilfrid Burglund, that membership was closed to Jews and Negroes.

Following wide protests, Mr. Burglund resigned and the club's board of governors announced that if Dr. Bunche should care to apply for membership, his application would receive "courteous and prompt attention."

The club also announced that it had no rules prohibiting Jews and Negroes from joining. Dr. Bunche said he had no desire to join the club and that he would let his 15-year-old son make his own decision about joining.

■

AT THE COIR hearing, Dr. Marrow indicated that the commission would seek legislation making it mandatory for such private clubs as the West Side Tennis Club to publish their membership lists.

He said they may also seek to deny catering licenses and other public facilities to clubs that have racial and religious bars in their membership rules. He mentioned the Elks and Moose lodges at this point.

Charles H. Kerrigan, a member of the commission, said he is severing his connections with the Elks.

NAACP officials revealed that a $500 life membership in the association had been taken out this week by Ralph Bunche Jr., paid for by his father.

On another front, at the height of the tennis club controversy, Arthur Ashe, 16-year-old Negro of Lynchburg, Va., was top-seeded in the Eastern Junior Championships that opened at the West Side Tennis Club.

CLUBS HERE FACE INQUIRY ON BIAS

Times
New York
Sat. 7-18-39

City Announces Plan After Bunche Gives Testimony —Law May Be Asked

By SAM POPE BREWER

The city's Commission on Intergroup Relations plans to investigate clubs in the New York area that are said to bar Jews, Negroes or others from membership on the basis of race or religion.

In making the announcement yesterday, the commission's chairman, Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, said it might also ask legislation to prevent such discrimination.

Dr. Marrow talked with reporters after hearing forty minutes of testimony by Dr. Ralph Bunche, who, with his son, had been told they could not be considered for membership in the West Side Tennis Club because they are Negroes.

Statement by Bunche

Dr. Bunche hurried away from the closed session at the Empire State Club, in the Empire State Building. He told reporters he could not discuss his testimony. In a written statement, he said of the club incident:

"This has not been a pleasant experience, and I am glad that it is over."

From Wallingford, Conn., where Ralph J. Bunche Jr. is taking summer courses at the Choate School, The Associated Press reported that the boy had said he had not yet decided whether to apply for membership in the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, Queens.

Kivie Kaplan, life-membership chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reported that Dr. Bunche's son had taken a life membership in the N. A. A. C. P. instead of trying to join the tennis club.

Asked for comment, Dr. Bunche said it was true that he had taken a membership for his son in the N. A. A. C. P., of which he has long been a life member. However, Dr. Bunche said the timing was purely coincidental and he would not like it thought that there was any connection with the tennis club incident.

He also said that as far as he was concerned, the club's denial two days ago that it had a policy of group discrimination "is admirably to the point on all counts" and "winds up the West Side tennis story."

Wilfred Burglund, who told Dr. Bunche that Negroes and Jews were barred from membership, has since resigned as president of the club.

Dr. Bunche, who is Under Secretary General of the United Nations for Special Political Affairs and winner of the Nobel Prize for peace in 1950, appeared before the commission yesterday by invitation. He said any statement on his testimony would have to be made by the commission.

Dr. Marrow said the commission would issue a statement only after hearing representatives of the club next Tuesday.

He said that Dr. Bunche had given the commission "an accurate account of the telephone conversations" concerning membership in the Forest Hills club. He added that there had been two talks.

For clarification, Dr. Marrow said that neither Dr. Bunche nor his son had ever applied for membership, but had asked only what the conditions were.

Dr. Marrow said that the commission recognized the right of private clubs to choose their members, but not the right to bar any group collectively for reasons of race or religion.

One measure he suggested was a law requiring clubs to publish a roster of their members. He agreed with the suggestion of a reporter that this was not conclusive evidence of discrimination or of the lack of it, but he said it would be a helpful step.

Dr. Marrow took pains to emphasize that "ours is a conciliatory agency, not punitive."

He said that a club might be like a private home legally in the right to bar any class or group of people, but that he questioned the moral rights of such a position.

"We feel that there is a moral and a psychological aspect," he said. "Psychologically, there is a harmful effect on any group that is banned."

Dr. Marrow said the commission had had complaints about other clubs in the metropolitan area, but he refused to identify any of them at this time.

Asked what could be done if a club had no discriminatory clauses in its constitution or by-laws but consistently barred people on a group basis, he said that each case would have to be judged on its merits.

The commission has no punitive powers, but it does have power to subpoena witnesses and records. Richard Goldman, assistant corporation counsel for the city, said that witnesses who refused to cooperate could be jailed. This can be done, he said, under Section 407 of the Civil Practices Act for refusal to obey a subpoena.

Dr. Marrow said the Bunche incident "has assumed international importance," not because it happened to Dr. Bunche but because his prominence had

The New York Times

DISCRIMINATION IS THE TOPIC: Officials of the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche before his testimony in closed session on membership requirements at the West Side Tennis Club. From left: Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, commission chairman; Dr. Bunche, and Dr. Frank S. Horne, commission's executive director.

drawn attention to a general situation and focused world interest on it.

"Because the rejection was that of a people rather than a person, the City of New York is concerned," he added.

"Several clubs have been suggested to us as places we should look into, he went on." Under the law under which we operate, we must investigate any club in which we learn that there may be discrimination."

The law is known as Local Law 55 of 1955, Mr. Goldman said.

Discussing the Bunche incident on radio last night, Theodore W. Kheel, president of the Urban League, said:

"I think it is quite fortunate that Dr. Bunche brought this issue out in the open. These are not matters that you can sweep under the rug. They are important facts of living in the United States today and the sooner we know about them, the more likely that something will be done about it."

Mr. Kheel was taking part in a discussion of 'The Status of the Negro in New York Today" over WCBS. With him on the panel were Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, Deputy Mayor Paul T. O'Keefe, Elmer Carter, chairman of the State Commission on Discrimination; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Jackie Robinson, former baseball star.

Mr. Robinson remarked that he had been rejected as a member by the High Ridge Country Club, at Pound Ridge, because "eight women protested."

Techniques of rights work eyed

Baltimore, Md.
Afro American

NEW YORK — Officials from 11 states took part last week in a workshop sponsored by the New York Commission on Intergroup Relations (COIR) to improve their methods of handling housing discrimination complaints.

Oct 6 1956

The represented states all have laws or are developing laws to prohibit discrimination in housing.

Alfred J. Marrow, COIR chairman, opened the workshop by saying: "The growing number of cities and states with anti - discrimination legislation — particularly in the housing field — and the proven value of conciliation over coercion in settling discrimination complaints under these laws, calls for development of new skills — using psychology and other social sciences, the best experience of mediation and arbitration in other fields and our own experiences in the civil rights field."

* * *

THEODORE KHEEL, president of the National Urban League, told the group: "In race relations fear of the unknown is the greatest fear. The most valuable service the the conciliator can provide here is to point out to respondents in complaints of discrimination that they need not fear the results of complying with the law.

"Whenever a 'first' has taken place in race relations, experience has proved that the anticipated fears have not occurred."

Mr. Kheel noted the important differences between a labor relations conciliator with no power of enforcement and a civil rights conciliator who may have to rely on court enforcement.

He emphasized: "An appeal to the enlightened self-interest of the parties in both types of conciliation will bring the greatest chance of success."

* * *

ELMER CARTER, charman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, told the group that his organization tries to make the person complained against "an arm of the Commission — a willing arm — so that he is not only interested in satisfying the explicit complaint but also on his own initiative in effecting compliance in the whole range of his activities."

Among those attending were: the commissioners of the Commission on Intergroup Relations; Walter Carrington, commissioner, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination; Roy M. Chapman, director, Colorado Anti - Discrimination Commission;

Also: The Very Rev. Kenneth S. Curry, member of the board, Buffalo (N.Y.) Board of Community Relations; Robert Hoffman, executive director, Buffalo Board of Community Relations; Isham Jones, field service coordinator, Division Against Discrimination, Newark, N.J.;

Also: Owen P. Kiely, director, Division of Compliance, FEPC of Pennsylvania; Wilfred C. Leland, executive director, FEPC of St. Paul, Minn.; Louis Mason, deputy director, Commission of Human Relations, Pittsburgh;

Also: John Isselhardt, executive director, Kansas Anti-Discrimination Commission; Arthur Johnson and Mario Vigezzi, field representatives, Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights; John Lopez, commissioner, Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination and Frederick Routh, ex-executive director, Michigan FEPC.

39 1959

NEW JERSEY

Ad Welcomes Every Race To Community

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A newspaper advertisement, signed by 200 residents, expressed a "welcome to all good neighbors," regardless of race or religion.

Sponsored by the Bloomfield Better Human Relations Council, the ad appeared in the Independent Press as part of the observance of Brotherhood Week.

The 200 signers said they "will welcome into our neighborhoods those who would like to be good neighbors, whether they are of our own race, religion or national origin."

THE STATEMENT condemns "acts which have taken place in various areas of our country to deprive Negroes and others of their rights as Americans in the public school program, in voting registration and in public facilities."

A spokesman for the Council said that of persons invited to sign the statement, only about one in four declined.

Bloomfield has a population of about 55,000, of whom some 1,000 are Negroes. Nearby Newark Montclair have much higher non-white populations.

Former Gov. Says

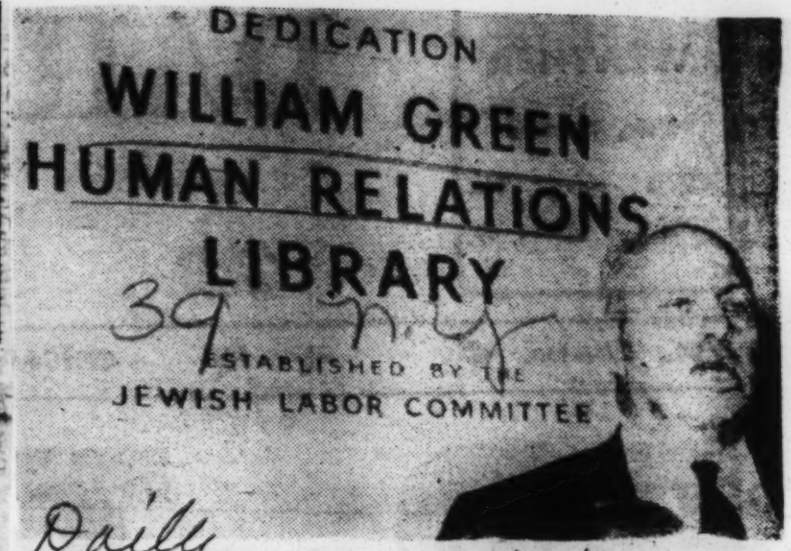
Race Relations, Money Improved In Integration

(NEW YORK (UPI) — Former Gov. Raymond Gary of Oklahoma said Monday integration of its schools in that state has improved race relations and saved the state money.

"A single fist fight was the only violence that occurred when we integrated our schools," said Gary, whose term as governor ended last January.

Gary, in an article in Look magazine, said that teachers' salaries have risen from a average of $3,500 to $4,700 because of an increased efficiency in the state's school system.

"Forty-two hundred classrooms have been built," he said. "Our unified schools save us one million dollars a year, as anticipated. The morale of our students is high."



AFL-CIO President George Meany speaks at dedication of the William Green Human Relations Library in New York. Library, made possible by a grant from the William Green Memorial, will house a large collection of books, periodicals, manuscripts and other original papers dealing with labor's role in the arena of human and civil rights.

39 1959

NORTH CAROLINA

Grater Needs Cited On the Racial Front

DURHAM—Among the "greater needs" on the racial front is "a Committee on Interracial Activity in each local church and each district association," the Baptist State Convention was told at its opening session here Tuesday.

Other needs include "a person to work with students on Negro college campuses" and "creative contacts of any sort that will make for real understanding of persons involved," the Convention's Department of Interracial Cooperation reported.

There's little or no chance that the integration question will come up for debate at this session, the 128th in the long history of the Tar Heel Baptist.

The Rev. W. R. Grigg of Raleigh is secretary of the Department on Interracial Activity, who reported that "progress has been made in bringing about a more Christian understanding between all the people within the borders of our State."

The other convention agency concerned with the integration question, the Committee on Social Service and Civic Righteousness, had this to say in its report:

"Prejudice cannot be killed by laws; nor will it die of itself. Patience, good will and courageous faith must be added to respect for law and the demand for fair play if hate and misunderstanding are to be overcome."

speakers.

"The Trends in Human Relations: The Southern Scene" is the theme. Dr. Horace B. English, former Rhodes Scholar at Oxford and one time Fulbright lecturer in Pakistan, will deliver the closing address on July 25. "Human Relations in National and World Perspective" will be his subject.

Among the participants are Dr. James M. Dabbs, President of the Southern Regional Council; John H. Wheeler, Durham lawyer and president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, National Council of Churches; the Rev. Warren Carr, Chairman of the Mayor of Durham's Committee on Human Relations; and Dr. Charles E. Bish, director of the National Education Association's Project on the Academically Talented Student.

Race Relations To Be Studied At Carolina College

DURHAM, N. C. — An Institute of Human Relations to deal with Negro-white relations in the South opens in North Carolina College's Commerce Building at 12:00 noon on July 6.

According to Dr. J. Neal Hughley, director, several national and international known authorities on human relations will be among the

Human Relations Parley Scheduled In Kinston

Raleigh, N.C.
Feb 2-6-59

KINSTON — Plans have been completed for the fourth annual Lenoir County Institute on Human Relations at the Courthouse here Feb. 15-16, it was announced by the Inter-Racial Committee which has served the community in this field since 1952.

The theme for this year's program is "Fruits of Brotherhood." It will open the local observance of Brotherhood Week, Feb. 15-22. Two widely known speakers have been secured for the programs.

Dr. Benjamin S. Mays of Atlanta, president of Morehouse College, will speak on "Building Brotherhood Across Racial Lines" at the 8 p.m. Feb. 15 session. The Rev. Douglas Bell will offer the invocation. Mayor Guy Elliott will welcome the group and special music will be rendered by James Hall and the Grainger High School Choral Group. Harvey E. Beech, local attorney and former student of Dr. Mays, will present the speaker. The Rev. J. A. Humphrey will pronounce the benediction. W. N. Payton Jr., chairman of the Inter-Racial Committee, will preside.

The second session will begin at 8 p.m. Monday, Feb. 16. William S. Page, committee vice-chairman, will preside and the Rev. Joseph Banks will offer the invocation. Rufus L. Flanagan, principal of Savannah School, will welcome the group. Special music will be offered by the Adkin High School Choral Group, directed by Miss Mary K. Elliott. Jesse A. Jones, local attorney, will present the visiting speaker, Charles B. Deane of Rockingham, attorney and former 8th District congressman. His subject will be "How the Individual Can Help Re-Direct the Thinking of the Millions." He will deal with the global aspects of brotherhood. The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Howard G. Dawkins.

The 32-member Inter-Racial Committee is comprised of leaders of both races in Kinston and Lenoir County. The first institute was held in 1955.

In Charlotte Tonight

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

Waring To Speak On Negro's Status

Fri. 10-30-59

CHARLOTTE (Special) — "The Current Status of Race Relations in the South" will be discussed Friday on a radio program "Open Mike." WBT-Radio (1110 on the radio dial) will broadcast the hour-long panel discussion at 8 p. m.

Panelists will be Thomas R. Waring, editor of The News and Courier; Harry Golden, author and editor of The Carolina Israelite; Dr. I. Beverly Lake, former assistant attorney general of North Carolina, and Dr. Charles S. Morris, professor of English at Benedict College (Negro), at Columbia.

After a brief statement by each panelist, questions telephoned in by the listening audience will be directed at the panel for answers.

Waring also will address the Civitan Club of Charleston at its luncheon meeting Friday. This address will not be broadcast.

Tar Heel schools.

They will make a brief statement of their opinions on the topic. Then, the program will be thrown open to telephone questions. The program originates over radio station WBT, Charlotte.

Waring To Talk In Charlotte On Race Relations

The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLOTTE (AP) — Four men will debate the current status of race relations in the south for a radio audience here Friday night.

The debaters will be Harry Golden, a proponent of integration; Dr. Charles S. Morris, professor of English at Benedict College for Negroes, Columbia, S. C.; Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier, a segregationist; and Dr. I. Beverly Lake, former assistant attorney general of North Carolina and a proponent of efforts to prevent any integration in

Notables Address College Human Relations Confab

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Central State college held its fifth annual Human Relations Conference April 3 with "Human Relations at Home and Abroad" as the theme.

Dr. Stella B. Counselbaum, coordinator, Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith; and Dr. Frank A. Turner, assiatant superintendent, board of education, New York City,, were guest speakers.

DR. COUNSELBAUM, who spoke on "Human Relations Around The World," described human relations as the ability of people to know and get along with one another, and work toward progress and justice for all.

Dr. Counselbaum, who has also served as program director for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, related impressions she received while on a trip which took her to many parts of the world.

SHE SAID human relations are interrelated with peace and war. She discussed the attitudes and impressions foreigners had of Americans and the ability they believe has to helping all gain peace and democratic freedom.

Dr. Counselbaum stressed the fact that foreign languages should be emphasized in schools as a stepping stone in good human relations. She left the audience with the thought "No man is an island, but a part of the world and himself."

DR. TURNER speaker for the afternoon session discussed the problems confronting our largest city in education and human relations. His subject was "Human Relations in New York City Schools"

New York's school problems he said, involve community relations, guidance and education educational standards, physical plants and maintenance, teacher staffs and zoning.

Dr. Turner said New York city is trying to solve its problem of segregation by using "permissive zoning."

"PERMISSIVE zoning," according to Dr. Turner, "is the ability to rezone students who attend segregated schools so that they will attend another school that contains a predominate number of students of an opposite group."

But major problems he pointed out, are: population, buildings and a teacher stortage."

In conclusion, however, he stated "we are not losing ground, but at the same time we are not making the headway that we would like to."

Roy Wilkins To Be Among Speakers At Ohio Meeting

Columbus, Ohio—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City, will be the speaker for the second public meeting of the Ohio Interracial Conference on Friday night, April 3 in the auditorium of the Youth Center at the Ohio State Fairgrounds, Columbus.

Sharing the program with the nationally known leader for the civil rights of Negroes, will be Miss Rhoda Jordan, well known dramatic artist and drama teacher, of Los Angeles and Baton Rouge, La. Miss Jordan, wso is one of the outstanding Negro dramatists, has appeared in motion pictures and was for several years director of Dramatic Arts at Southern University.

Other Negro leaders who will be featured on the program of the Ohio Interracial Conference, that will be held at the Youth Center of the Ohio State Fairgrounds, April 2-4, will include Dr. Charles B. Copher, professor of Old Testament at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Rosa Page Welch, nationally known singer from Chicago. Mrs. Welch will sing at the Thursday night public meeting, when Dr. Ralph Sockman of New York City, will speak. Dr. Copher will be the Bible Hour speaker Thursday and Friday morning.

Dr. John A. Greene, superintendent of the Cincinnati District of the Lexington Conference of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, is the co-chairman of the Planning Commission for the Ohio Interracial Conference. The conference is being sponsored by a Negro and a white Methodist bishop, Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr., head of the St. Louis Area and Bishop Hazen G. Warner, head of the Ohio Area, respectively.

The Rev. Dr. A. Dudley Ward, general secretary of the denomination's Social and Economic Relations Board of Chicago, is the director of the three day comfab that will be attended by more than 300 ministers, lay men and women, representing the Lexington Conference of the St. Louis Area and the Ohio and North East Ohio conferences of the Ohio Area.

Representatives of the Lexington Conference who will serve as group discussion leaders, observers and recorders in the 16 discussion groups for the conference will include as discussion group leaders, Dr. S. M. Riley, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Ralph T. Temple, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio; Mrs. W. H. McCallum, Detroit, Mich.; Donald Spencer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Att. J. D. Rouhlac, Akron, Ohio, and Mrs. Paul Batties, Indianapolis, Ind.

39 1959

Negro, White Swap of Pulpits Honors Lincoln

One of Philadelphia's most prominent Negro clergymen will exchange pulpits for a day tomorrow with a white minister from one of the largest congregations in Illinois to honor the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

The Rev. Leon Sullivan, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, of Broad and Venango sts., who was selected as one of the ten outstanding men in the country in 1956 by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, will preach at the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., where Lincoln worshipped before he became President.

FIRST MET IN 1956

Coming here to preach at 10:45 A. M. will be Dr. Richard Paul Greybel, pastor of the Springfield Church.

The two pastors first met in 1956, when Mr. Sullivan received the award of the Junior Chamber in Springfield from Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The two wrote to each other, Mr. Sullivan said, and "we just thought it would be a good idea to exchange pulpits this Sunday to try to carry the message of mutual brotherhood from one great congregation in one section of the country to another."

'BAND OF BROTHERHOOD'

"It is to carry on the tradition of Lincoln that will link the colored and white people of America into one band of brotherhood," Mr. Sullivan said.

Dr. Greybel went to Russia last year and is an outstanding minister in the Midwest. He is a member of the board of trustees of several universities and his congregation is one of the largest in Illinois.

Mr. Sullivan is 36 and a leader in combating juvenile delinquency in this city. He was chosen for the national award because of his efforts in establishing the Philadelphia Citizens' Committee Against Juvenile Delinquencies and Their Causes. He served as chairman in 1953 and 1954.

HEADED SCOUT UNIT

In his work with youngsters, Mr. Sullivan was chairman of the advanced committee of the Philadelphia Boy Scout Council. He also established a psychiatric and counseling clinic for narcotic control in his church.

Mr. Sullivan led a successful drive for funds to purchase a $225,000 church at the Broad st. site for his growing congregation. He spent another $30,000 refurbishing it after moving from a 74-year-old church at 13th and Wallace sts.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philly's Human Relations Commission Re-Elected

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Officers of the Commission on Human Relations were reelected unanimously to serve another one-year-term at the Commission's regular monthly meeting on March 11.

Continuing in office are: Nathan L. Edelstein, chairman; John Rogers Carrol, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, secretary. Other members are Sheppard M. Lyles, Samuel Dash, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Fetter, Herbert J. Graham, Christopher F. Edley and James J. Mahoney.

Members of the Commision a appointed by the Mayor for ind finite terms. All serve without p and are responsible for establis ing policies and procedures of t Commission.

The Commission is the city's o ficial agnecy for adminstering t Philadelphia Fair Employme Practice Ordinance and other ci and state anti-discriminaton laws It was established in 1951 under provision of the Philadelphia Home Ruler Charter.

Race Relations High On Quaker Activity Chart

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — Emergency feeding in Lebanon, cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union, petitions against nuclear testing and American race relations were amnog major concerns of the America Friends Service committee last year.

In its annual report, Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, chairman of the Quaker organization and one of its founders, said a total of $3,083,935 in cash and materials was used in committee programs to better world relationships.

Some of the domestic programs of the committee worked to help Negroes, American Indians and Mexican Americans secure broader rights.

High school seminars in Little Rock, Houston and Dallas tried to improve international and interracial understanding. New programs emphasized the need to improve housing opportunities for one-sixth of the nation who to some degree are limited in their choice of places to live.

Founded In 1917

The American Friends Service committee was founded by a group of Quakers in 1917 to relieve human suffering and to ease tensions between individuals, groups and nations. It functions in more than a dozen countries besides the United States. The committee's work is open to anyone, regardless of religion, race or nationality. The international work is administered from its headquarters in Philadelphia. Throughout the United States the work is carried on by 11 regional offices.

RACE RELATIONS DAY PLANNED

Lenten Services Start Ash Wednesday

Sunday worship services at several of the Methodist Churches of the New Orleans District will observe Race Relations Day with special programs.

Lenten services in most Protestant churches will begin on Ash Wednesday with preaching missions and revivals.

DR. ROBINSON
Mission preacher.

The Rev. George A. Williams, minister, Central United Church of Christ (Congregational Christian), 2401 Bienville, announce the annual preaching mission Wednesday through Friday.

Service will begin at 7:30 p.m. nightly except Friday when it will be 8 p.m.

Dr. Hubert N. Robinson, Detroit, Mich., pastor, of Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church and president of the Detroit Minister's Union, will be the mission preacher. He is a graduate of Ohio State university and the Hamma Divinity School of Wittenburg college.

The Rev. Howard Daughenbaugh, minister, Wesley Foundation at Tulane university, will be the race relations Sunday speaker at Mount Zion Methodist church, 2700 Louisiana, at 11 a.m. worship on Sunday.

Dr. Mathew S. Davage, retired president of Clark college, Atlanta, Ga., and Houston-Tillotson college, Austin, Tex., and a trustee emeritus of Dillard university, will assist in the program.

Rev. R. W. Calvin, superintendent of People's Community Center, will be the speaker Sunday at 11 a.m. for the race relations program at First and Dryades sts.

Bishop Frederick D. Jordon, presiding bishop, 8th Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church announced that Mrs. Marjorie S. Joyner, Chicago, Ill., will be the speaker for the Louisiana Conference Branch Women's Missionary Society on Sunday, 4 p.m., Union Bethel church, Liberty and Thalia.

Mrs. Joyner is founder of the first national Negro organization of Greek Letter beauticians.

Rev. T. W. Gaines, pastor, Union Bethel, announced that a special program honoring the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal church and first bishop, Richard Allen, will be held at 10:45 a.m. by the Young People's Department.

Negro History Week will be observed Sunday at St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church, 1829 Leonidas, at 3 p.m., announced Rev. J. P. Blackmore, minister. Rev. John B. Morris, minister, First Free Mission Baptist church, will be the speaker.

Rev. M. E. Johnson, minister, St. Peter African Methodist Episcopal church, 1201 Cadiz, has announced Sunday to be observed as Allen's Day in memory of Bishop Richard Allen, founder of the denomination. The program is at 11 a.m.

"A Lenten Revival Meeting" will be held at Petty Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, 2800 Milan, Feb. 8 through 23rd. Rev. Mrs. K. R. Player, Evangelist, New York city, will conduct the revival worship series.

The Second Highway Baptist church, Marrero, will conduct a "Stewardship Institute" Feb. 9-13.

Rev. P. Rayfield Brown III, president, Ideal Association Sunday School Congress and instructor of the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress will serve as dean of the institute. Sessions will be held at 7 p.m. nightly.

Rev. E. A. Henry, minister, First African Baptist church, 2216 Third, will officiate over the installation of church officers on Sunday at 7:30 p.m. worship service.

Day of Mission will be observed Sunday at St. John Institutional Missionary Baptist church, 2538 Jackson. At 11 a.m. National Junior Women's Day will be celebrated and at 7:45 p.m. the Good Samaritans Club will present a program.

Race Relations - International Implications

KENNEDY VISIONS NEGRO GLOBE ROLE

Times

Bids Race Here Train to Aid World Areas Having Vast Colored Populations

P. 48 M

By AUSTIN C. WEHRWEIN

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12—Senator John F. Kennedy challenged American Negro colleges today to train students for "global responsibilities" in the light of the fact that the vast majority of the people in the uncommitted countries were colored.

Mon 4-13-59

The Massachusetts Democrat, addressing the United Negro College Fund National Convocation here, declared:

"America could be the school of the world."

N. York

Buoyed by a friendly reception from overflow crowds on a three-day tour of Wisconsin just finished, Senator Kennedy began today two days of campaigning for 1960 in Indiana. In his seven-city Wisconsin tour he sought support for his possible candidacy in that state's 1960 Presidential primary.

At the convocation session today he said that in America of earlier days the Negro lacked the advantage of education and did not have a chance to go West when it was a frontier region.

Mon. 4-13-59

But today, he went on, there is plenty of room for expansion in the social, political and industrial work involved in "world development".

"Here," he declared, "old prejudices are not entrenched, race is not important, talent is all that counts."

He said that the real threat posed by the Soviet-Chinese coalition was not that it would outpace this country in industrial production but that it would estrange us from "our allies and friends of the uncommitted people of the world."

"The vast majority of these people," he added, "are colored, poor and in need of economic development—and so far we have been failing them.

Lists Some Needs Abroad

"They need our aid, our strength, or skills and, above all, our sympathy and understanding. It is up to you in the colleges you represent to recognize these challenges and to take advantage of this opportunity that is now ours."

The Senator commented that the Supreme Court decision of five years ago on school integration "tolled the end of the era, ultimately, of segregated facilities."

He added that in some states, however, all negro institutions of higher learning would have to "carry the main burden of Negro education for some years to come."

"I should like to suggest," he continued, "an added dimension to that task. One way to speed the transition and make it more successful will be to raise the sights of everyone—students, teachers and parents, Negros and whites, society at large—let them raise their sights beyond the immediate difficulties of racial integration at home to see the challenges of our contracting universe."

Southeast Religious Leaders To Open 2-Day Conference Here

Social Action Programs in Race Relations, Effective Activity by Women and Youth in Preventing Racial Tension on the Community Level, and Cooperation of Church Groups with Intergroup Agencies in the Area of Improving Race Relations. The general public is invited to attend all sessions.

The South-wide Interracial Conference of Religious Leaders opens ... is being sponsored ... National Association for the ...ancement of Colored People. ... conference will highlight moral ...ments in The Desegregation ...ic and discuss Church Re...sibility in the Area of Devel... Climate of Acceptance for ...ation.

Dr. Everett Tilson, professor at ...derbilt University Divinity ..., will address a conference ... meeting at Sale Hall begin... at 8 p.m. Dr. Tilson's subject ... "The Christian Faith and ...Relations." He is author of ... Conscience of Culture" and ...tion and The Bible." Pre... session will be Bishop ... Gill Spottswood of the ...Zion Church. Music will be ...ed by Morris Brown College. ...ng appearing on the evening ... will be Rev. T. J. Jemi... president, Atlanta Interdenomi...nal Ministerial Alliance; Rev. ... Marion, staff representative, ...tment of Social Education ... Action, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.; Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches; Rev. Matthew ...ollum, minister, Trinity Metho... Church, Orangeburg, S.C.; ...ial solos by Luther Stripling ... Eddie Meredith. Also, appearing ... be Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP ...eastern director. A social hour ... follow in the college chemistry ...building.

GENERAL WORKSHOPS

Registration for the conference ...gins at 12 o'clock noon and gen... workshops for delegates will be ...held from 4 to 6 p.m. Panel mem...bers will discuss Interchurch and ...Interfaith Cooperation In the Area ...of Improving Communication Be...tween the Races. Appearing on this ...panel will be Rev. Will Campbell, ...National Council of Churches; ...Bishop C. E. Tucker, A.M.E. Zion ...Church, and Father Dennis Walsh, ...St. Paul of the Cross Rectory, At...lanta, Ga.

The conference will continue ...through Thursday with a plenary ...session to be addressed by President ...Samuel D. Proctor of Virginia Union ...University, Richmond, Va. An in...terracial panel will give guidance ...to workshops dealing with Church ...and youth groups in the civil rights struggle.

Among agencies represented at the conference were the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, the National Council of Churches; the American Friends Service Committee; the Department of Social Education and Action of the Presbyterian church.

Also the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, the United Christian Youth Movement; the Department of Christian Citizenship of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Tilson, Proctor to Speak At NAACP Religious Meet

ATLANTA — Two prominent Southern educators will deliver principal addresses at the South-wide Interracial Conference of Religious leaders here April 29, 30.

Under sponsorship of the National Association for the Advance of Colored People, the conference will be held on the campus of Morehouse College.

Dr. Everett Tilson, professor of the Divinity School at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., will address a public meeting Wednesday morning, April 29. Dr. Tilson is author of the current book, "Segregation and the Bible."

■

DR. SAMUEL PROCTOR, president of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., will deliver the principal address at the plenary session Thursday morning. Dr. Proctor is one of the nation's youngest college presidents and is a well-known speaker in the race relations field.

Both educators will discuss aspects of the conference theme: "Integration is a Moral Enterprise — The Church's Task in Helping it Succeed."

Among other prominent churchmne slated to participate are Bishop P. R. Shy of the CME Church; Bishop S. G. Spottswood of the A.M.E. Zion Church; and Bishop W. R. Wilkes of A.M.E. Church.

■

IN ADDITION, an interracial group of consultants and workshop leaders from inter-church organizations, intergroup agencies, and educational institutions will share in the conference leadership.

The South-wide conference of religious leaders is being coordinated by the Rev. Edward J. Odom Jr., NAACP national church secretary, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the Association's southeastern regional secretary.

South's Churchmen Ask Desegration

ATLANTA — A call for, "more racial inclusiveness within churches" was issued here at the recent Interracial South-wide Conference of Religious leaders sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The delegates from eleven Southern states and the District of Columbia also called for, "church support for desegregation of schools, housing, public accommodations, and recreational facilities."

An estimated one-third of those attending the April 29-30 gathering at Morehouse college, was white.

Setting the tone for the conference, Professor Everett Tilson of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., declared: "Integration is the one answer to the racial problem which can be reconciled with the demands of Christianity."

Other developments during the conference included:

— Insurance of a statement deploring the lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Miss.

— Call for church support of strong civil rights legislation, especially Senate Bill No. 810, introduced by Senators Jacob Javits and Paul Douglas.

— Recommendation for local level church activities to prepare southern communities for integration.

— Call for church groups to work toward integration of related agencies such as schools, colleges, hospitals and denominational boards.

—Call for social action programs designed to increase registration and voting.

— Call for intensified efforts by councils of churches, church wom-

'Religious Leaders' Told Integration Only Christian Answer To Racial Problems; Declaration Being Prepared

ATLANTA — (AP) — Religious leaders attending a southwide interracial conference were drawing up a declaration of principles today after being told integration was the only answer to the racial problem which can be reconciled with the demands of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

They also were considering a plea by an official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to take a strong stand against the mob abduction of a Negro prisoner in Mississippi and for civil rights legislation pending in Congress.

Gloster B. Current of the NAACP made the requests for action in the case of Mack Charles Parker who was abducted from a jail in Poplarville, Miss., and in connection with civil rights legislation.

In an adress at Morehouse College last night he also said he believed massive resistance was dead.

Current told an audience of about 100 Negroes and 30 white persons attending the conference sponsored by the NAACP that ministers could play a leading part in the integration battle. He said that 241 ministers are presidents of NAACP branches.

Dr. Everett Tilson, associate professor at Vanderbilt University divinity school in Nashville, Tenn. made the keynote address on "Christian Faith and Race Relations."

"The Christian faith calls for us to create a fellowship that transcends all barriers," he said.

"Let us fight for equality with humility, penitence and forgiveness. I'm not pleading for tolerance or patience—these are the two most overworked 'virtues' in America today.

"If official pronouncements mean anything at all," Tilson continued, "nothing could be clearer than the almost universal Christian conviction that no solution to the problem of race which falls short of equality with integration can finally be reconciled with the demands of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

Tilson, author of the book "Segregation and the Bible," asked delegates if they were ready to join hands and hearts with others in the battle for slum clearance, education for all irrespective of race, and an end to discrimination in industry, housing, public life and voting.

Attending the conference were persons from Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, Washington, D. C., Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama.

Race Relations Workshop Held At Morristown

Morristown, Tenn. — Under the joint sponsorship of Bishops Roy H. Short of Nashville and Edgar A. Love of Baltimore, an interracial conference was held at Morristown College here recently. Co-sponsor of the parley was the Methodist Board of Social and Economic Relations, of which the Rev. A. Dudley Ward is general secretary.

Ministerial and lay leaders of the Holston (white) and East Tennessee (colored) Annual Conferences took part in the three days discussions. A film on "The Clinton Story" was a feature of one of the sessions. Clinton, Tenn., seat of major disturbances over the school integration issue three years ago, is located in the territory of both conferences.

Bishop Love delivered a major address on "The Central Jurisdiction and Related Problems," and Bishop Short delivered the closing Communion meditation. The bishops engaged in a colloquy Friday evening, in which they discussed frankly the problems of church cooperation and fellowship across racial lines.

Themes of workshops held were: "Methodist Responsibility for Community Issues" (a. Education — b. Health, Housing, Recreation); "Preparing People for Social Change"; "Methodist Strategy in Changing Communities," and "Communication and Cooperation in the Holston and Tennessee Conferences."

Highlander School Probers Report

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—An investigative committee told the Tennessee Legislature Tuesday it has found considerable circumstantial evidence that Highlander Folk School has been "a meeting place for known Communists or fellow travelers."

The report followed on the heels of a resolution directing that suit be filed for revocation of Highlander's charter by the district attorney general of the 18th judicial circuit in which the school is located.

Revocation would be sought on the grounds that the school near Monteagle has failed to comply with regulations of non-profit corporations and has abused the privileges of its charter.

The report said Highlander was not used as a "school in the normal sense of the word."

"No regular classes are held," the report said. "They maintain no regular fulltime faculty, no regular curriculum and do not carry on the usual activities as one would normally associate with school activities."

Witnesses testified during three days of open hearings that Highlander conducts seminars, workshops, conferences and similar meetings to discuss social problems, such as voting rights, integration and allied subjects.

The report said Director Myles Horton has received a large portion of the school property which has been donated to Highlander, signing the deed to himself as one of the Highlander directors.

The committee said it found several persons directly connected with the school as directors, board members or gues lecturers, "who have in their past history a long association with so-called Communist front organizations.

"Some of these people are James Dombrowski, Abner W. Berry, Martin Luther King, Donald L. West, John B. Thompson, Aubrey Williams, Pete Seiger and others."

The report continued, "It is significant that no witness other than Myles Horton has ever seen the American flag over this school in the 26 years of its existence."

The controversial school was accused of misusing and abusing its privileges in a joint resolution introduced by Sens. Barton Dement and Larence T. Hughes, committee members. A similar resolution was ready for introduction in the House.

Highlander was chartered in 1934 as a public welfare, tax-exempt institution.

If approved, the resolution would direct Albert F. Sloan, district attorney general for the 18th Judicial District, to revoke Highander's charter. The action would take away Highlander's tax - exempt status.

Race Relations Leaders—The fourth annual Race Relations Conference, conducted by LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn., attracted more than 150 conferees and some of the nation's outstanding leaders. Pictured here are Frederick B. Routh of Atlanta, assistant director of the Southern Regional Council and keynote speaker for the conference, and Miss Marielle Trigg, associate professor of social sciences at LeMoyne and director of the conference.

Further Decline In Race Relations Noted In Report

Reiterating a point noted in its report of a year ago, the annual Tuskegee Institute race relations review released last week cited further racial disharmony continued lack of communication between whites and Negroes.

The report noted that fewer schools were added to the desegregated list during the past year than in previous years and there were "relatively few instances of mob violence."

Only a few candidates for public office supported intgegration and "these were usually defeated," the report set out.

"By the end of the year," the report continued, "there was a very obvious change in the public mood. with some local officials and an increasing segment of the public opposing school closing actions as alternatives to desegregation."

By contrast, the report said eight states enacted laws to close schools where federal force was used to carry out integration orders, and similar devices to preserve segregation were put into effect elsewhere.

Parks and other recreational facilities were "closed, sold or leased to prevent Negroes from using them," Foster added.

Tuskegee Report Declared

Racial Relations Aided By Advance Of Legal Equality

One of the more notable facets of race relations in the south in 1958 was the continuing advancement of legal equality and civic justice, according to a pamphlet titled "Race Relations In The South - 1959" published by Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

The 45th annual report of the American People on development in race relations, published by Tuskegee president, L. H. Foster, noted that the advancements were made largely through the courts although they were resisted strenuously by established political forces in the South.

The hopeful sign in 1958, according to the Tuskegee report, was the modest but significant increase in activity by individuals and voluntary groups seeking to preserve essential community services and institutions necessary in a democratic society.

The report noted that the Federal system of government was reinforced in several ways. There were clear and firm decisions by the federal judiciary; positive actions by Federal executive officers, particularly in the latter months of the year; extended study of civil rights and some actions by Congress in the light of America's domestic and international welfare; and democratic practices exhibited by several state and local governments on the edge of the deep South when dealing with issues having important effects on race relations.

In constrast to many achievements in race relations, the report asserted that the only significant loss in previous desegregation achievements was in the schools of Little Rock, Arkansas.

The report disclosed that there were relatively few instance of mob violence during the year, although individual extremists and small groups resorted to terroristic activities such as bombings of churches, schools and homes, which became a major problem.

Throughout the reign of terror wielded by the small groups of terrorists, the report noted that an increasing number of outspoken southern editors placed responsibility for these acts of terrorism at the doors of politicians charging them with creation of the climate conducive to violence. These southern editors represented the notable examples of superior news handling, despite inadquate news coverage in some instances and the general lack of advocacy of equal citizenship rights for Negroes and whites.

The report cited the "Atlanta Manifesto," signed by approximately 300 protestant clergymen of sixteen denominations, as an example of voluntary group action seeking to help resolve the controversy over civil rights.

The Atlanta ministers appealed for "reason and obedience to law" and spoke out against the use of church property for public school purposes.

The report quoted numerous other advancements in the civil rights field along with the dwindling number of resistive action of equality. The report stated that a growing element of Southern people came face to face with the drastic fact that suspension of public services, particularly schools and parks, was alternative to any measure of desegregation.

The report noted that the further removal of legal barrier to desegration by the federal courts provided a distinct but largely unmet opportunity for white and Negro citizens to work together to restore race relations in a stable democratic society.

Report Points Out

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (UPI) —Tuskegee institute said in its annual report last week there was "serious unsettlement in race relations" in 1958 but also "expanding and determined" federal aid.

"The unrelenting and frequently successful actions to remove barriers of legal segregation were met by— an adamant status quo stand which was often cloked in silent abridgement of communications," the institution said.

"THE RELUCTANCE of white citizens to understand the aspirations of Negroes and to discuss the issues further lessened communication efforts between the races.

"This failure to face issues troubling both groups and the inability of the total citizenry to join together in the advancement of over - all community welfare were marked evidences of the unsettled state of race relations throughout the South in 1958." the report said.

"THE YEAR 1958 marked the expanding and determined action of all branches of the federal government to advance desegregation and to protect the civil rights of Negro citizens in the South," it was noted.

The annual report covered the racial relations of 17 states considered southern; plus the District of Columbia which practiced segregation in education prior to 1954.

* * *

THE REPORT said one notable accomplishment was found last year. It was the "continuing advancement of legal equality and civic justice, largely through the courts, although this was resisted strenuously by established political forces in the South."

The report noted "relatively few" acts of mob violence during 1958.

"Outspoken southern editors placed responsibility for these acts of terrorism at the doors of politicians, charging them with creation of the climate conducive to violence," the report said.

Tuskegee Issues '59 Statement

Races Must Get Together On Issues,

South Is 'Face To Face' With Segregation Realities

1958 race relations 'unsettled'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — "Another year of serious unsettlement in race relations," during which "a growing element of Southern people came face to face with the drastic fact that suspension of public services, particularly schools and parks, was the alternative to and measure of desegregation."

So was described the year 1958 in the annual Tuskegee Institute report on Race Relations released last week.

According to the report, which appeared under the name of Dr. I. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee, efforts to remove barriers of legal segregation, while unrelenting and frequently successful, were met by the white community with a "silent abridgement of communication."

* * *

THE PICTURE painted by the report was not an entirely dark one, for attention is called to the claim that "The Border States did make progress in restructuring race relations within the framework of legal desegregation, and even in the small segment of the Southern Region identified as the 'hard core' states, widely reported opposition to desegregation did not preclude spotty evidences of advances in racial adjustment."

A "hopeful sign in 1958," was cited as "the modest but significant increase in activity by individual and voluntary groups seeking to preserve essential community services and institutions necessary in a democratic society."

"The only significant loss," according to the report, "was in the schools of Little Rock, Ark., and a few new gains were noted in the application of desegregation in various aspects of public life in the South. Officials sometimes, however, closed schools and parks as a strategy to avoid desegregation . . ."

* * *

ATTEMPTS TO block desegregation with new laws, resorted to by several Southern legislatures, was described as having been proved "untenable when tested in the courts," and appeared unrealistic when considered against the background of 50 years of Supreme Court decisions which have "progressively reinforced rights of the individual in his public relationships."

Relatively few instances of mob violence during the year were reported, although individual extremists and small groups resorted to terroristic activities such as the bombing of churches, schools and homes, which became a major problem.

"Outspoken Southern editors placed responsibility for these acts of terrorism at the doors of politicians, charging them with creation of the climate conducive to violence."

* * *

DESCRIBING the outlook for the future of the region, the report stated that until all citizens "enjoy the opportunity to give of their talents in planning and building for the total advancement of their communities, the South will hardly be able to move out of a position of ecnomic disadvantage, cultural limitation and emotional distress.

"White and colored citizens together must chart the way. All of America — not just the South — now suffers the national and international consequences of delay in achieving a democratic society in the South."

* * *

DESCRIBING the leadership of the opposing camps, the report pointed out that the segregationists, usually speaking from the "rostrum of public office," were able to achieve greater followings and frequently preyed upon the fears of whites that non-whites would achieve dominance in their areas.

Segregationist religious leaders usually received more recognition from voluntary segregationist outfits than from church bodies.

White desegregationist leadership found the going difficult. Their appeals to reason conscience and civil obedience have resulted in censure ostracism and persecution from the segregationist oppostion.

The NAACP, long the spearhead of the fight for equal rights in the South, continued to be the object of harassment by state and local officials, but countered many of these oppressive maneuvers, successfully carrying on the legal fight against segregation, and promoting larger colored registration and voting.

* * *

FEDERAL action during the year is described as "expanding and determined . . . to advance desegregation and to protect civil rights of colored citizens in the South."

On the judicial front the U.S. Supreme Court clarified the interpretations of its basic rulings on desegregation and, specifically, prohibited evasions of compliance with the spirit of the law.

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GENERAL

A Fresh Look At Race Relations

"Those Who Seek To End Racial Hate Must Go Deeper Than Law"

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 10-24-59

P. 9,

(Editor's Note: This is the second installment of three articles on "A Fresh Look At Race Relations," a speech delivered by Chester Bowles to the Annual Health, Welfare, and Recreation Conference of the Health and Welfare Council. Mr. Bowles was formerly governor of Connecticut, Ambassador to India and Price Administrator in Washington, D. C. The first article was published last week, and the last will be published next week.)

By CHESTER BOWLES

Persuasion Necessary

3. We must supplement litigation with persuasion.

Of course the law itself is a powerful teacher. The end of segregation in the Armed Forces, in the nation's capital, and on interstate trains did more to convince many skeptics that integration in these areas made sense than any amount of talk could have done.

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THERE APPEARS TO BE A temptation, however, to rest on the oars of lawyers and judges and say that this is all now a matter of law and order.

The President seemed to say precisely this when he stressed that he has told no one, not even his wife, whether he thinks the Supreme Court desegregation decision was right or wrong.

General

Court Orders Not Enough

But court orders alone will not suffice to change the minds and hearts of people. Somewhow those who seek to end racial prejudice must go deeper than statutes and court decisions.

If this were merely a legal issue between those who believe in upholding the law and those who seek to circumvent it, then there would have been no issue until the Supreme Court acted in 1954. But this turns the problem upside down.

THE COURT ACTED BECAUSE the constitutional guarantee of equality involves the deepest political principles of this nation, and because there was a moral issue present which went to the heart of our Bill of Rights and our Christian civilization.

The law does not get its sanction merely because it is the law. It wins support because it embodies the moral purpose of society.

Must Convince People

The task of our political leaders, and of all who want to establish equal rights is not only that of invoking and carrying out court decisions, but also of convincing people that they are right.

That is why the proposal for an independent federal agency like that "Community Relations Service" advocated by the Senate majority leader, Senator Lyndon Johnson, could be so important. Conciliation, provided it is consistent with the guarantees of the constitution, is precisely what is needed to help the law.

AS SENATOR JOHNSON himself has said: "Controversies involving civil rights have reached a point where they can be paralyzing to whole communities. But they are controversies which can be settled if the yawning chasm between people can be bridged (by keeping) open the channels of communication among our people."

4. The new generation, white and Negro, must rise above the deep-seated prejudices of their elders.

Shocked Most Americans

The spectacle of Negro children in Little Rock, Clinton, Sturgis, Nashville, and the integrating cities of North Carolina walking quietly to and from school through jeering, angry mobs shocked most Americans, as it did people around the world

When one remembers the fears of childhood—of changing to a new school, even when everyone is friendly and of the same race—one can imagine how these lonely Negro children felt in the midst of unfriendly white crowds.

Children Lead Adults

Yet is not the old prophecy coming alive again? Are not the children leading us now?

In almost every city and town in the South where school integration has begun, the children are making out all right together. "If the grownups would just leave us alone, there would be no trouble," said a white student in Little Rock.

5. **WHITE AND NEGRO** moderates both have an historic role to play.

Many white southerners are still content to say that the problem will take a long time to solve and that the Negro must be patient.

No thoughtful man expects a quick solution. But we cannot afford to forget that a lot of time has already passed.

96 Years Long Time

It is now 96 years since emancipation, 183 years since a southerner wrote the declaration to which this nation is dedicated.

That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men —

Take a co... numbers the w... community is i... and angry, can... in any meaning...

Harmful To Whites, Too

Or take a ... gro slum, breed... racial violence, ... white people wh...

The new So... low and inhuma...

Instead of ... nothig about int... to insist that a v... fields.

WE NEED A FAR-REACHING program to end the de... moralization of much of the Negro community and of the poor whites as well. By championing slum clearance and measures for adequate housing and public health, the white South might then be in a position to ask the Negroes, the courts, and the rest of the country to accept a realistic pace for school integration—perhaps beginning only in the first grade and at the college and university level, with a voluntary transfer system, with even segregation by sex in some areas where co-educa...

these are not just the words of Thomas Jefferson. They are the political creed of this country. Yet the historic timetable for establishing these equal rights for all Americans has been gradual indeed.

THE WHITE SOUTHERNER, nevertheless has a case he can and should make. Generations of slavery, second-class Negro citizenship, inferior schools, houses and jobs are now plaguing us in the form of high rates of disease and crime and a low level of education in areas where Negroes predominate.

To be sure, such demoralization is also the state of much of the rural poor whites of the South and Puerto Ricans brought up and trapped in our congested urban slums.

Negro Has Suffered Most

But the Negro has been an outcast longest, has suffered most, and is now the most extreme example of a problem facing the whole country.

This argument is indeed a good reason for doing more than simply integrating the schools. It underscores the need for getting at the very conditions which produce the demoralization in the first place.

THE DEMORALIZATION of the Negro does endanger southern white society, just as the demoralization of any member of a community endangers that community.

tion adds to the fears about integration.

But by holding back, southern moderates leave the field not only to the white demagogues but to future Negro demagogues.

Leadership Intelligent

So far Negro leadership has been on the whole remarkably intelligent and restrained and the Negro people have accepted its counsel. They have steadily offered the hand of friendship and compromise for acceptance by at least some substantial part of the white South.

A new Negro is standing up in the South and elsewhere. His expectations may not all be met. But some good and true men of the white South must meet him face to face, must sit down at roundtable conference, must talk with him and understand him.

WITHOUT SUCH A minimum response, it is too much to expect that the majority of Negroes will forever stand by the moderate ministers of the gospel and the well-trained lawyers who now speak for them.

6. I believe that the Christian Church must take the initiative in advancing a racial reconciliation.

Let's face it: In many churches in America, a minister who goes against the prevailing sentiment of his congregation risks his job as much as the politician who alienates his constituents.

The Church Must Help

But from the beginning of the Christian era, it has been the church's duty to prevail against erroneous opinions, even at the price of martyrdom. Surely the church today should be the last citadel against the public relations approach that has infected so much of American life.

Many bishops and ministers in the South have spoken against violence and in favor of law and order. But is this enough?

Tuskegee Cites Racial Tension

Report Deplores Failure Of Groups To Communicate

PRESS CRITICIZED ALSO

By United Press International

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14.—Famed Tuskegee Institute noted in its annual race relations report Tuesday "the South experienced in 1958 another year of serious unsettlement in race relations."

The Negro institution said, "The unrelenting and frequently successful actions to remove barriers of legal segregation were met by an adamant status quo stand which was often cloaked in silent abridgment of communication."

Reluctance Cited

The report added, 'The reluctance of white citizens to understand the aspirations of Negroes and to discuss the issues further lessened communication efforts between the races. This failure to face issues troubling both groups and the inability of the total citizenry to join together in the advancement of over-all community welfare, were marked evidences of the unsettled state of race relations throughout the South in 1958."

The report defined the South as including the 17 states and the District of Columbia which practiced legal segregation in education before 1954.

The areas included in the annual report are education, employment, recreation, transportation and voting.

The report said a notable accomplishment during the past year was the "continuing advancement of legal equality and civic justice, largely through the courts, although this was resisted strenuously by established political forces in the South. This further removal of legal barriers to desegregation provided a distinct but largely unmet opportunity for white and Negro citizens to work together to restructure race relations in a stable democratic society."

Hits Bombings

The report noted there were "relatively few" instances of mob violence during the year, although individual extremists and small groups resorted to terroristic activities such as bombings of churches, schools and homes "which became a major problem." The report added "outspoken Southern editors placed responsibility for these acts of terrorism at the doors of politicians, charging them with creation of the climate conducive to violence."

The report said there were notable examples of superior news handling "despite inadequate news coverage in some instances and the general lack of advocacy of equal citizenship rights for Negroes and whites. The report said the press often failed to make clear most court actions and community efforts concerning desegregation were based on constitutional issues involving civil rights.

The report said the most "aggressive" opponents of civil rights in the South were the White Citizens Councils. The report noted there were council-sponsored systematic indoctrination campaigns on segregation in Mississippi schools and an essay contest for high school students in Louisiana which promoted anti-civil rights opinion.

Tuskegee race report claims change in mood

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15—(AP)—More and more white Southerners are facing the fact they must choose between integrated — or closed — public schools and parks, said the president of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. L. H. Foster, in his annual race relations report yesterday as head of the famed Negro school, described 1958 as another year of serious unsettlement.

Despite the unrest, marked by fewer bi-racial efforts to discuss differences, he said even the "hard core" states made some progress toward adjustment.

"A growing element of Southern people," he said, "came face to face with the drastic fact that suspension of public services, particularly schools and parks, was the alternative to any measure of desegregation."

THIS REALIZATION trend, produced a hopeful sign, Foster continued. There was a "modest but significant" increase in activity and sentiment aimed at preserving essential public institutions and services.

"Widely reported opposition to desegregation," the Negro educator explained, "did not preclude spotty evidences of advances in racial adjustment."

But, he said, fewer talks between the races showed the unsettled state of relations.

Lessened communication efforts resulted in "failure to face the issues troubling both groups, and the inability of the total citzenry to join together in the advancement of over-all community welfare," Foster said.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION appeared to have slowed down when the Fall term began in September, he said, but there was "a very obvious change in the public mood" at year's end.

"Some local officials and an increasing segment of the public had become opposed to school closing actions as alternatives to desegregation," he said.

Regardless of this sentiment, Foster said, eight states had enacted laws to close schools where federal force was used to carry out integration orders. Similar anti-integration devices were put into effect in other areas.

Many parks and other recreation facilities were "closed, sold or leased to prevent Negroes from using them," he continued.

THE SOUTH had few instances of mob violence last year. But Foster said "individual extremists and small groups resorted to terroristic activities such as bombings of churches, schools and homes."

Segregated policies are hurting the South, he concluded, because it will have "economic disadvantage, cultural limitation and emotional distress until Negroes enjoy the opportunity to give of building for the total advancement of their communities."

TUSKEGEE CITES RACIAL DISCORD

'58 Held Year of Serious Unsettlement in South

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (UPI) — Famed Tuskegee Institute noted in its annual race relations report Tuesday "the South experienced in 1958 another year of serious unsettlement in race relations."

The Negro institution said "the unrelenting and frequently successful actions to remove barriers of legal segregation were met by an adamant status quo stnad which was often cloaked in silent abridgement of communication."

The report added, "the reluctance of white citizens to understand the aspirations of Negroes and to discuss the issues further lessened communication efforts between the races. This failure to face issues troubling both groups and the inability of the total citizenry to join together in the advancement of overall community welfare were marked evidences of the unsettled state of race relations throughout the South as including the 17 states and the District of Columbia which practiced legal segregation in education before 1954.

'UNMET OPPORTUNITY'

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The report said a notable accomplishment during the past year was the "continuing advancement of legal equality and civic justice, largely through the courts, although this was resisted strenuously by established policical forces in the South. This further removal of legal barriers to desegregation provided a distinct but largely unmet opportunity for white and Negro citizens to work together to restructure race relations in a stable democratic society."

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CAMPAIGNS CITED

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The report said the most "aggressive" opponents of civil rights in the South were the White Citizens Councils. The report noted there were council-sponsored systematic indctrination campaigns on segregation in Mississippi schools and an essay contest for high school students in Louisiana which promoted anti-civil rights opinion.

Other organizations listed by the report against integration were the United White Party, the American Party, Defenders of State Sovereignty and the Patriots of North Carolina. The report said "the oldest of such groups in the South, the Ku Klux Klans have more or less lost respectability because of their leaning toward violence."

Race Relations Are Seriously Unsettled Says Negro Leader

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — More and more white Southerners are facing the fact they must choose between integrated—or closed-public schools and parks, says the president of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. L. H. Foster, in his annual race relations report yesterday as head of the famed Negro school, described 1958 as another year of serious unsettlement.

Despite the unrest, marked by fewer bi-racial efforts to discuss differences, he said even the "hard core" states made some progress toward adjustment.

"A growing element of Southern people," he said, "came face to face with the drastic fact that suspension of public services, particularly schools and parks, was the alternative to any measure desegregation."

This trend produced a hopeful sign, Foster continued. There was a "modest but significant" increase in activity and sentiment aimed at preserving essential public institutions and services.

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But, he said, fewer talks between the races showed the unsettled state of relations. This lessened communciation resulted in "failure to face the issues troubling both groups, and the nability ofthe total citizenry to join together in the advancement of overall community welfare," Foster said.

School desegregation appeared to have slowed when the fall term began in September, but there was an obvious change in the public mood at year's end, he said, and added:

"Some local officials and an increasing segement of the public had become opposed to school closing actions as alternatives to desegregation."

Regardless of this sentiment, Foster said, eight states had enacted laws to close schools where federal force was used to carry out intergration orders. Similar anti-integration devices were put into effect in other areas.

Many parks and other recreation facilities were closed, sold or leased to prevent Negroes from using them, he continued.

The South had few instances of mob violence last year. But Foster said that individual extremtists and small groups resorted to terroristic activities such as bombings of churches, schools and homes.

Segregated policies are hurting the South, he concluded, because it will have "economic disadvantage, cultural limitation and emotional distress until Negroes enjoy the opportunity to give of their talents in planning and buildings for the total advancement of their communities."

Tuskegee Report Cites Some Progress In '58

But Racial Analysis Chalks Up Year As One Of 'Serious' Unsettlement

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 14 (AP)—The president of Tuskegee Institute said today that a growing number of white Southerners have come to feel that school and public parks must be integrated or closed.

In his annual race relations report, Dr. L. H. Foster said 1958 was "another year of serious unsettlement" in racial affairs but that some progress was made.

Even in the "hard core" states, he added, "the widely reported opposition to desegregation did not preclude spotty evidences of advances in racial adjustment."

Most hopeful sign, Foster continued, was a "modest but significant" increase in activity by individuals and voluntary groups seeking to preserve essential community services and institutions.

"A growing element of Southern people came face to face," he said, "with the drastic fact that suspension of public services, particularly schools and parks, was the alternative to any measure of desegregation."

The head of the Negro school observed nevertheless that "the reluctance of white citizens to understand the aspirations of Negroes and to discuss the issues further lessened communications efforts between the races."

"This failure to face the issues troubling both groups, and the inability of the total citizenry to join together in the advancement of overall community welfare," he said, "were marked evidences of the unsettled state of race relations . . ."

Foster said fewer schools were added to the desegregation list at the opening of the Fall terms in September than there had been in past years.

But by the end of the year, he continued, "there was a very obvious change in the public mood, with some local officials and an increasing segment of the public opposing school closing actions as alternatives to desegregation."

By contrast, the report said eight states enacted laws to close schools where Federal force was used to carry out integration orders, and similar devices to preserve segregation were put into effect elsewhere.

Parks and other recreational facilities were "closed, sold or leased to prevent Negroes from using them," Foster added.

In some communities, he said, Negroes lost their jobs "for such acts as enrolling a child in an integrated school or urging Negroes to register and obtain the ballot."

Foster said segregationists had the advantage in getting their views across, partly because they held public office, but white leaders who advocated integration, he said, invited "censure, ostracism and persecution."

Tuskegee President Sees Race Relations Progress

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Tuskegee Institute's Race Relations Editorial

TUSKEGEE Institute's annual race relations report started life as a lynching report.

Advertiser

With the virtual disappearance of this barbarism, the Institute was forced to turn to other fields. Since converting from the lynching survey after two lynch-free years—1952 and 1953—the report has become tonier and more Olympian with each passing year.

P. 4 A

When the change-over was announced five years ago, Dr. L. H. Foster, Institute president, said the new compilation like the old would be factual and objective.

However, the 1958 report, released last week, casts considerable doubt on this claim. Once only a statistical compilation, the report is now little more than an extended editorial advocating integration. For instance, the "report" bemoans the "national and international consequences" of Southern resistance to forced race-mixing.

Montgomery

The report touches on every facet of the race issue, from legislation to leadership. But its "objectivity" frequently falters. For instance, the report cites the "Easter Sunday prayer meeting held on the state Capitol grounds in Montgomery" as an example of "mass protests against *miscarriage of justice.*" [Italics ours.]

That prayer meeting—it was more like a political rally—was organized to protest the execution of Jeremiah Reeves, a Negro convicted of raping a white woman and indicted for several other raps. His trial was so fair even the U.S. Supreme Court refused to intervene. Now comes Tuskegee Institute with its own appellate review and pronounces the conviction a "miscarriage of justice," overruling the Alabama grand jury which indicted Reeves, the jury which convicted him, the state courts which upheld the conviction and, finally the U.S. Supreme Court.

Pubs. 1-20-59

As we said, the report has come a long way since it was inaugurated 45 years ago—from a lynching survey to and *omnium-gatherum* of Tuskegee's expert opinion on foreign policy, Congress, the courts — anything and everything touching on the race issue.

When it is truly objective, and some of its sections are, it merely restates the obvious. For instance:

"Rare and usually defeated was the candidate for public office in the 1958 elections who did not support segregation and the Southern interpretation of states rights . . ."

As if this were some profound revelation.

39 1959

VERMONT INTERRACIAL PROJECT

Families in Harlem Entertain Their Vermont Summer Hosts

A group of Negro parents in Harlem played host this weekend to twenty-six white Vermonters.

Each summer abount eighty Negro children spend two weeks in Vermont homes. This weekend the Negro parents returned the hospitality.

The project, which has become known as the Vermont Interracial Project, was started in 1941 by the Rev. Ritchie Low of Johnston, Vt. He suggested the idea to the Rev. Dr. Adam Clayton Powell Sr., minister of the Abyssinian Baptist church at 132 West 138th Street.

Dr. Powell agreed and the project has continued each year. Sixteen states now have similar projects.

The group arrived Friday afternoon and took part in Harlem social functions and did some sight-seeing before leaving yesterday afternoon.

The visitors, led by the Rev. Elden Bucklin of Colchester, Vt., the Vermont director of the project, were honored yesterday morning at a service at the Abyssinian Church. The church handles the New York end of the project. Mr. Bucklin preached at the noon service.

The Rev. D. N. Licorish preached for Dr. Powell, who was ill in Washington. He called Jesus "a comrade, counselor, and, above all, a comforter."

Three Vermonters, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Holcomb, and their son Dennis, 7 years old, from Milton, stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Heckstall, whose son, Cornelius, 10, has spent the last two summers with the Holcombs. He will visit them again this year.

Mrs. Holcomb called Cornelius, known as "Kayo" to his friends, "a member of the family who is treated just like my two sons." She said that he got along fine with Dennis and Kevin, 2, "except for the squabbles that all boys have."

"He wasn't shy a bit the first year he came," Mr. Holcomb said. "Well, maybe a little. But that's because we have two dogs and a cat and a big boxer dog coming at you. The first time it's a bit of a surprise to anyone."

Mrs. Heckstall said that the Vermont trip was "good experience" for Kayo and that country life was fine for him. She said last year he "didn't want to come home."

The Holcombs joined the project after hearing a radio advertisement asking for volunteers. The "summer parents" are chosen through ministers and local community organizations, according to Mrs. Laura B. Thomas, chairman of the project at the Abyssinian Church.

39 1959

VIRGINIA

Dr. Martin Says At Honor Program

It's Healthy To Expose Dirt In Race Relations

Dr. Richard B. Martin, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, took issue with those who say times are worse in race relations today in an address Sunday afternoon at First Baptist Church, Lamberts Point. He said the current relationship is "healthy" because it's on a dignified plane.

Speaking at a meeting honoring the 151 students involved in the school desegregation case in Norfolk, their parents and leaders who are supporting the case, Dr. Martin asserted the old relationship was a plane of servitude. He said it was like the attitude of a person toward his pet dog. A lot of the dirt during the old relationship, the speaker said, was covered up, but "now the dirt is out in the middle of the floor where all can see." He continued:

• • •

"THE DIRT under the rug of America," Dr. Martin asserted, "is being swept out for all to see. This is healthy," he said. He added that the "white man cannot save himself without saving the Negro."

"The buck and the ballot" will be respected by members of the other race, Dr. Martin said, "but you can't make the white man ashame" of his actions by appealing to his religion. The only thing he will recognize, the speaker said, "is greenback and the ballot."

"LET'S invest in freedom," Dr. Martin urged. He advised his people not to be disturbed by what is happening in the world. "Don't think God is not here," he advised. **"He is** guarding this world," he concluded.

Dr. Martin was introduced by Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, president of the Parents' League.

Miss Patricia Godbolt, one of the 17 students assigned by the Norfolk School Board to six white secondary schools, was mistress of ceremonies. Other students on the program were Miss Bettie Reid, scripture reading; Quincy Scott, prayer; Johnnie Rouse, welcome address; Miss Carol Branch, a reading entitled "A Talk With God," a poem written by Mrs. Helen Jefferson Godwin.

A FEATURE of the program was the presentation of gifts to persons who have played a big role in the case of the 151 children involved in the school suit in Norfolk.

Miss Godbolt presented gifts to the teachers of the class held at First Baptist Church, Bute street.

Others who were presented gifts or sent gifts are as follows:

The Rev. E. Paul Simms, P. B. Young, Dr. Marian Capps, Mrs. Myrtle Crawford, Herbert A. Marshall, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Dr. S. F. Coppage, Dr. J. B. Henderson, Dr. W. L. Hamilton, the Rev Edgar L. Mack, Lawyer J. Hugo Madison, Lawyer Joseph A. Jordan, Dr. Richard B. Martin, Robert D. Robertson, Lawyer Victor J. Ashe, Lawyer Oliver W. Hill, Miss Virginia Davidson, Miss Serelda James.

Find Fellowship In Interracial Youth Meeting

Here are members of the AME Zion delegation that attended an interracial youth meeting held in Richmond recently. They took part in all phases of the meeting and joined heartily in the fellowship hour which was held in the basement of the Mosque. The picture was taken as the delegation retired to Hood Memorial AME Zion Church, for a denominational panel directed by Dr. J. W. Eichelberger (shown center front line).

Almond Hears Truth:

Communication Line Here, But Ignored

Virginias' Gov. Almond was taken to task this week because of his contention that lines of communication between the two races don't exist.

Norfolk's Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation, through its board of directors told the governor by telegram that lines of interracial communication are not non-existent, but rather have broken down — in some instances — because of officialdom's refusal to recognize such lines.

THE WOMEN'S group points out the fact that "In an informal survey recently taken, we found over 38 (other civic, educational, religious and health organizations in Norfolk alone which are interracial or in which there is cooperation between races."

The Women's Council further notes: that "The Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation is made up of over 400 women of both races who have been working together for 14 years to improve city facilities for education, recreation, employment and health, and to build bridges of understanding between races."

• • •

THE COUNCIL made its observation after Gov. Almond declared in a Wednesday night nationally - televised program on "The Lost Class of '59" in Norfolk's schools that the two races now had no lines of communication.

The governor told commentator Edward R. Murrow — in reply to a direct question— that he planned to appoint an all - white commission to handle the school situation in the state. He said the commission had to be all - white because of lack of bi - racial unity.

• • •

THE WOMEN'S Council — on advising the governor on the many still-open lines of communication, asked him to make his proposed commission a bi-racial one and pledged the support of the council to such a group

Other observers have noted that it has been through no fault of the colored populace that lines of communication have become impaired. At Norfolk a group of colored citizens sought to meet with city council and with any group appointed by council in an effort to reach a mutual understanding on school matters. The council rejected this proposal. On state - level, officials have consistently refused to meet with colored groups seeking bi - racial cooperation.

As Norfolk's Women's Council points out, the lines of communication have not been served. Virginia officials simply refuse to recognize the fact that they exist.

39 1959

World Peace Association

This Association was founded in 1915 and now has more than 300 National and International Organizations co-operating in 56 countries. In a letter to "The Voice," Carl A. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer of the "World Peace Association," who, like practically every other officer and member of the association, has unstintingly given his voluntary service so long, says that during 43 years he has seen a tremendous increase of sentiment in favour of the establishment of a democratic world government, which simply means law and order where heretofore there has been little more than anarchy with each nation being its own policeman, judge jury, and executioner, and that out of this has come, and can only come, war after war. Through democratic world government we can have a world at peace, he says, and without it we may have a world in pieces. The following is the programme which has the backing of 43 years' experience.

CARL A. RYAN
Founder of the
"World Peace Association"

* * * * *

16 Point Plan

1. The establishment of democratic world government, with an International Congress as the highest legislative body whose members shall be elected by the people upon a proportional moral and intellectual basis and having Supreme Authority to set up World Courts, to create permanent Land, Sea and Air Patrols and to deal with all international questions, including production and control of all necessary international police and equipment and the reduction of national armaments to police protection.
2. Elevation to National Statehood of all conquered or subjected peoples.
3. No reparation or punitive indemnities.
4. Adoption of an International Code of Laws.
5. Rights of all nations to change, or to abolish their territorial boundaries in conformity with International Law.
6. Internationalization of currency and of postal, communication and transportation systems .
7. Self-determination for all peoples whose governments shall be by representatives of their own choosing.
8. Freedom of the Seas
9. Free trade.
10. Equal access to natural resources by all peoples.
11. Conference of World Citizenship Rights with privileges to travel, or to live in any country they may desire, upon all persons qualifying for those rights.
12. A more just distribution of the world's wealth.
13. Equal opportunity for all regardless of race, creed,colour age, sex, social or financial position, political affiliation or geographical location.
14. Rights of free speech, free press, peaceful assemblage and to worship according to the dictates of one's own conscience.
15. People of all lands everywhere to be assured the right to be gainfully employed throughout their creative years, to be protectively insured against accident, sickness, unemployment and to be secure in their own homes, protected against fear and want in their declining years.
16. Selection, by properly constituted authorities, for commissions composed of economists, industrialists,financiers, representatives of labour, lawyers, educators, religious leaders and other qualified men and women whose duties shall be to promote the physical, moral, spiritual, economic and social welfare of all peoples.

Copies of this 16-point programme may be obtained on request from: WORLD PEACE ASSOCIATION, Jenkins, Minnesota, USA.